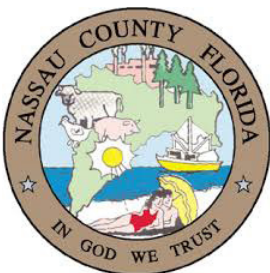




NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA PRELIMINARY ELECTORAL REDISTRICTING REPORT

OCTOBER 2021 [V2021 10 13 1121]



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CONTEXT
STATEMENT

Redistricting in the United States is the process of redrawing electoral district boundaries to ensure equitable representation of the citizenry. The U.S. Constitution provides that a population census be conducted every ten years. This census data is used to apportion Congressional seats and allocate federal funding to the States.

Within the State of Florida, updated census data is used as the basis to draw congressional district boundaries and state legislative districts. For Nassau County, the governing body is the Board of County Commissioners, composed of five members serving staggered terms of four years.

After each decennial census, the county commission is required to divide the county into districts of contiguous territory based on new census data and rational local policy and conditions. Civic engagement, public participation, data & analysis, and thorough comprehension of rational local policy conditions are integral to properly executing this critical public duty. As such, this document is a preliminary report intended to provide information and solicit feedback from County residents and other interested parties. The feedback will provide insights for the redistricting efforts to ensure equitable representation for all residents over the coming decade.

As such, the Nassau County Board of Commissioners cordially invite all residents and interested parties to engage in the electoral redistricting process. Please see the below to engage and learn more about the electoral redistricting process, ask questions, and provide comments related to the various options on how the electoral districts could be redrawn.

For More Information or to Submit Comments Online:
<https://www.nassaucountyfl.com/1173/Decennial-Redistricting>

For Questions:
Email: contact@nassaucountyfl.com
Call: (904) 530-6019

Join us at an Upcoming Community Meeting*:
Westside
October 26, 2021
6:00 PM
Multi-Use Facility, 543350 US Hwy 1, Callahan

Island
October 26, 2021
6:00 PM
Emma Love Hardee Elementary, 2200 Susan Dr, Fernandina Beach

Yulee
October 28, 2021
6:00 PM
Yulee Middle School, 85439 Miner Rd, Yulee

*See page 13 of this report for a schedule of the redistricting process.

INTRODUCTION



The governing body of the County shall be a Board of County Commissioners composed of five (5) members serving staggered terms of four (4) years. There shall be one Commissioner for each of the five (5) County Commission districts established pursuant to general law and they shall be elected in a partisan election on a county-wide basis by the electors of the County. Each County Commissioner during the term of office shall reside in the district from which such County Commissioner ran for office, provided that any County Commissioner who is removed from a district by redistricting may continue to serve during the balance of the term of office.

Redistricting in the United States is the process of drawing electoral district boundaries. The U.S. Constitution provides that a population census be conducted every ten years. This census data is used to apportion Congressional seats and allocate federal funding to the States. Within the State of Florida, updated census data is used as the basis to draw congressional district boundaries and state legislative districts.

In Nassau County, the governing body is the Board of County Commissioners. The configuration of county commission districts is guided by the Florida Constitution and Florida Statutes.

1. “[a]fter each decennial census the board of county commissioners shall divide the county into districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as practicable.” Florida Constitution Article VIII, Section 1(e); and
2. “[t]he Board of County Commissioners shall from time to time, fix the boundaries of the above districts so as to keep them as nearly equal in proportion to population as possible...” Chapter 124.01(3), F.S.

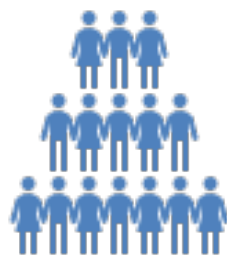
The primary and overarching intent of the electoral redistricting process is to create districts that ensure all residents across Nassau County are equitably represented and provide confidence their voices will be heard through the ballot box.

This report provides three electoral redistricting options to rebalance the County’s population since the 2010 US Census and ensure equitable representation for all residents of Nassau County within the context of local conditions and policy. The changes include population adjustments or distributions between districts. The redistricting is statutorily mandated due to the publication of the 2020 Census.

In addition to statutory requirements, the three electoral redistricting options consider other criteria. The criteria includes common redistricting practices to guide changes to electoral district boundaries. Each alternative was crafted to adhere to the following criteria:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Population
Equal distribution
Considers growth for future population equity | 2 Boundaries
Compact and similar to existing
Follow prominent features |
| 3 Compactness
Avoid packing & diluting minority populations | 4 Alignment
To Census geography |
| 5 Neighborhoods
Limited splitting of established neighborhoods | 6 Rational Local Policy
Applied as appropriate to meet the intent of federal, state, or local laws |

NASSAU COUNTY POPULATION CHANGES SINCE 2010



Nassau County’s 2020 population count by the U.S. Census Bureau reflects a 23.2% increase since the 2010 Census. Growth in the respective electoral districts ranged from 1.2% to 45.4% over the last decade. As shown in Table 1, District 4 had the lowest growth rate and District 2 had the highest growth rate.

Prior to drawing the new district boundaries, the County compared the 2020 U.S. Census population to the 2010 U.S. Census population using the current district boundaries. The population by commission district and the changes from 2010 to 2020 are provided in Table 1.

Population Change

Table 1					
Population by Commission District					
Commission District	2010 Population	Deviation from 2010 Target [14,597]	2020 Population	Deviation from 2020 Target [18,070]	% Population Change 2010 to 2020
1	14,008	-4.04%	14,848	-17.83%	6.0%
2	15,597	6.85%	22,673	25.47%	45.4%
3	15,052	3.12%	19,519	8.02%	29.7%
4	14,210	-2.65%	14,383	-20.40%	1.2%
5	14,447	-1.03%	18,929	4.75%	31.0%
Total	73,314		90,352		23.2%
2010 Target Commission District Population = 73,314					
2020 Target Commission District Population = 90,352					
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 8/12/2021					

REDISTRICTING ALTERNATIVES

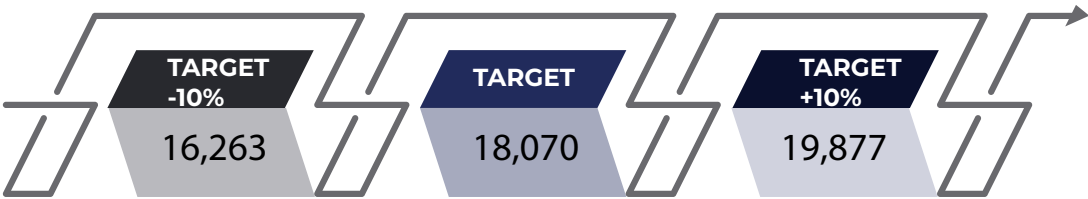


The electoral redistricting process involves updating the County districts to ensure equitable representation for all residents in the County. While population distribution is part of the equation, the districts must be created within the context of rational local policy and conditions. Part of the process is calculating the number of residents that would be located in each of the five electoral districts if the population was distributed equally amongst the districts. Based on the 2020 Census count, each district would be comprised of 18,070 people. For simplicity, we will refer to 18,070 as the “target” population.

However, given the growth in the County since the 2010 Census, each potential redistricting option presented with this report resolves the need to allocate considerable population from districts 2, 3, and 5 to district 1 and 4. For comparative purposes, districts 2, 3 and 5 represent 94.2% of the county population increase since 2010. The populations for districts 1 and 4 collectively only accounted for 5.8% of the county population increase.

Equal Population Distribution

In general terms, population distribution between the five electoral districts should stay within an approximate 10% variance from the “target” population of 18,070. The illustration below provides the population range based on a 10% variance above and below the target population.



Relative Range

For local electoral districts, a greater variance is allowed based on rational local policy and conditions. Known as the *Relative Range*, the difference between the actual population of each district and the target population, is calculated by dividing the variance (difference) to the target population. Table 2 depicts the three potential options for electoral redistricting presented in this report. All three potential options fall within the acceptable Relative Range.

REDISTRICTING
ALTERNATIVES

Table 2 Population by Commission District [Target = 18,070]					
Current District	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Population	14,848	22,673	19,519	14,383	18,929
Difference from Target	-3,222	4,603	1,449	-3,687	859
% Deviation from Target	-17.8%	25.5%	8.0%	-20.4%	4.8%
Proposed Plan 1	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Population	18,349	18,211	17,715	18,182	17,895
Difference from Target	279	141	-355	112	-175
% Deviation from Target	1.5%	0.8%	-2.0%	0.6%	-1.0%
Proposed Plan 2	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Population	18,349	18,211	17,711	18,070	18,011
Difference from Target	279	141	-359	0	-59
% Deviation from Target	1.5%	0.8%	-2.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
Proposed Plan 3	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Population	19,450	18,747	18,843	16,693	16,619
Difference from Target	1,380	677	773	-1,377	-1,451
% Deviation from Target	7.6%	3.7%	4.3%	-7.6%	-8.0%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020, 8/12/2021					

Overall Range

The *Overall Range* is calculated by subtracting the district with the smallest population from the district with the largest population. The overall range calculations for the current district boundaries and three potential redistricting options are shown in Table 3. The proposed plans are within an acceptable range and provide a significant improvement over the current range.

Table 3 Overall Range by Commission District [Target = 18,070]			
Description	High	Low	Difference
Current District	22,673	14,383	8,290
Proposed Plan 1	18,349	17,715	634
Proposed Plan 2	18,349	17,711	638
Proposed Plan 3	19,450	16,619	2,831
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020, 8/12/2021			

REDISTRICTING
ALTERNATIVES



Relative Standard Deviation

Another measure that is used in redistricting is known as Relative Standard Deviation (RSD). RSD is used to determine if the standard deviation of a set of data is small or large when compared to the mean. RSD can provide insights to the precision of the average result.

This measure is calculated by adding up the squared deviations of each district (how far off each district is from the target population) and dividing that number by the number of districts. The square root of this value is then divided by the target population figure. Table 4 contains the deviation of each commission district population from the target population for the current district boundaries and for each alternative. Each of the potential redistricting options represent a significant improvement over the current RSD.

Table 4 Population by Commission District Relative Standard Deviation						
Description	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	RSD
Current District	3,222	4,603	1,449	3,687	859	17.14%
Proposed Plan 1	279	141	355	112	175	1.28%
Proposed Plan 2	279	141	359	0	59	1.19%
Proposed Plan 3	1,380	677	773	1,377	1,451	6.53%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020, 8/12/2021						

REDISTRICTING ALTERNATIVES

Compactness

Compactness is an important criterion in redistricting. Compactness helps prevent meandering districts or winding boundaries as lack of compactness may lead to gerrymandered districts and legal challenges. A compact district minimizes the perimeter of the district relative to the size of the district.

The most common measure of the “compactness” of the polygon representing each district is to compare the enclosed area of the shape to the area that would be enclosed by a circle with the same perimeter (circumference). The formula used to calculate compactness is noted below.

$$C = 4\pi a/p^2 \text{ or } (4\pi * \text{Area}) / (\text{Perimeter}^2)$$

A circle is used for this calculation since it is the most compact geometric shape possible. The output range is from zero to one. A score of a 1 is the most compact and a zero would be least compact.

While there are no established standards for compactness, but the figures are useful in evaluating compactness of the districts when comparing the proposed plans. Table 5 illustrates the compactness by district. The proposed compactness is generally consistent between the districts in each potential redistricting plan.

Table 5						
Compactness Measurement by District						
Description	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Cumulative
Current District	0.43	0.28	0.23	0.17	0.20	1.31
Proposed Plan 1	0.33	0.23	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.03
Proposed Plan 2	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.15	0.18	1.08
Proposed Plan 3	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.16	1.13
Source: Nassau County GIS						

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

To ensure the equitable representation of County residents, the following six (6) factors were also considered in creating the three potential electoral redistricting options provided in this report.

1. Rational Local Policy Considerations

East Nassau Community Planning Area (ENCPA): The ENCPA is a State of Florida approved Sector Plan governed by an adopted and unified Master Land Use Plan (MLUP). The Master Land Use Plan is adopted as part of the County’s Comprehensive Plan. The ENCPA includes a land area of approximately 24,000 acres that includes, in addition to the MLUP, a master planned mobility network, master planned conservation/preservation network, and is subject to a Stewardship District approved by the Florida Legislature that is governed by a five member board of directors elected from property owners within the ENCPA Sector Plan. The integrity of the ENCPA is preserved as a community in redistricting option 3 and is substantially fractured in options 1 and 2.

Mobility Plan: Initially adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in 2016 and updated in October 2021, the County-wide Mobility Plan has 3 zones - (Zone 1) East of Interstate 95, (Zone 2) ENCPA, and (Zone 3) West of Interstate 95. The integrity of the Mobility Zones are preserved in potential redistricting option 3 and are substantially fractured in options 1 and 2.

William Burgess District: The Board of County Commissioners created the William Burgess District (WBD) on July 8, 2019. The WBD is a master planned area containing roughly 5,500 acres. The WBD is subject to a unified “Regulating Plan” that defines land uses and infrastructure investment to ensure the unifying community fabric is maintained. The integrity of the WBD is preserved as a complete community in redistricting option 3 and is substantially fractured in options 1 and 2.

Western Nassau Heritage Preservation (WNHP) Vision Plan: Adopted in December 2019 by the Board of County Commissioners, the citizens of Nassau County created a unified vision plan for the areas of Nassau County located west of Interstate 95. The three year visioning exercise was lead by a citizen committee, the Western Nassau Heritage Preservation Committee, and was formed in response to “a genuine desire on the part of our citizenry to ensure what the name implies -- Preservation!” Western Nassau County enjoys a rich heritage, strong cultural ties, and commonality of interests that is derived from a prevalent sense of place and sense of community. ‘Preservation’ in the context of the WNHP Vision Plan goes beyond preservation of land and life style and encompasses the social and communal dynamics of place. The WNHP Vision Plan was adopted to direct substantive and rational public policy out to year 2045. The integrity of the Western Nassau community is preserved as a complete community in redistricting option 3 and is substantially fractured in options 1 and 2.

Historically, the citizens of Western Nassau County have been equitably represented through the election of two County Commissioners that reside west of Interstate 95. Western Nassau County comprises over 80% of the total land area in the County. As the WNHP Project catch phrase states, “Our Heritage, Our Future”, the historical configuration of the electoral districts is consistent with the cultural and social ties of the local residents who identify the area west of Interstate 95 as a unified community. The integrity of the Western Nassau community is preserved as a complete community in potential redistricting option 3 and is weakened in options 1 and 2.

Growth Trends and Potential: Western Nassau County, the land area west of Interstate 95, contains over 80% of the total land area of the County. There are a number of indicators that suggest the potential growth in this region of the County is substantial. Western Nassau County includes access to two first class rail lines, I-10, I-95, US301 and US1, contains two emerging industrial parks in excess of 1,000 acres each, ‘A’ graded public schools, low crime rates, quality public infrastructure, expanding public water/wastewater availability, excellent recreational opportunities, and other similar drivers. The growth in this region of the county is further accelerated by significant non-residential development in north and west Duval County (Jacksonville) that is driving residential development into Western Nassau County as Duval County citizens seek a higher quality of life than available in north and west Duval County.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

continued

2. Align Proposed Boundaries to 2020 Census

- District boundaries follow Census geography.
- Identify prominent natural and manmade features.
- As feasible and within the context of rational local policy and conditions, create districts with equal distribution of population.

3. Align Natural and Manmade Features

- Aligning commission district boundaries along major physical features reinforces the criterion of retaining established neighborhoods and communities.
- Allows commission districts to be more easily described and conceptualized.
- District boundaries mirror natural geographic features or prominent roads.

4. Retain Established Neighborhoods or Communities

- Redrawing of the commission district boundaries endeavor to established communities and neighborhoods are kept intact.
- Effort is made to preserve neighborhood or community boundaries and not split them apart.

5. Long-term Population Growth Equity

- Try to avoid district populations inequities because of long-term future growth.
- Consider areas identified for future development.

6. Avoiding Dilution or Packing

- Avoided minority dilution in the intentional redrawing of lines so that minority populations were not divided into two or more districts.
- Conversely, minority packing is the redrawing of district boundary lines to include a greater number of minorities into what are already “safe” minority districts. The redrawing of the proposed plans avoided minority packing.

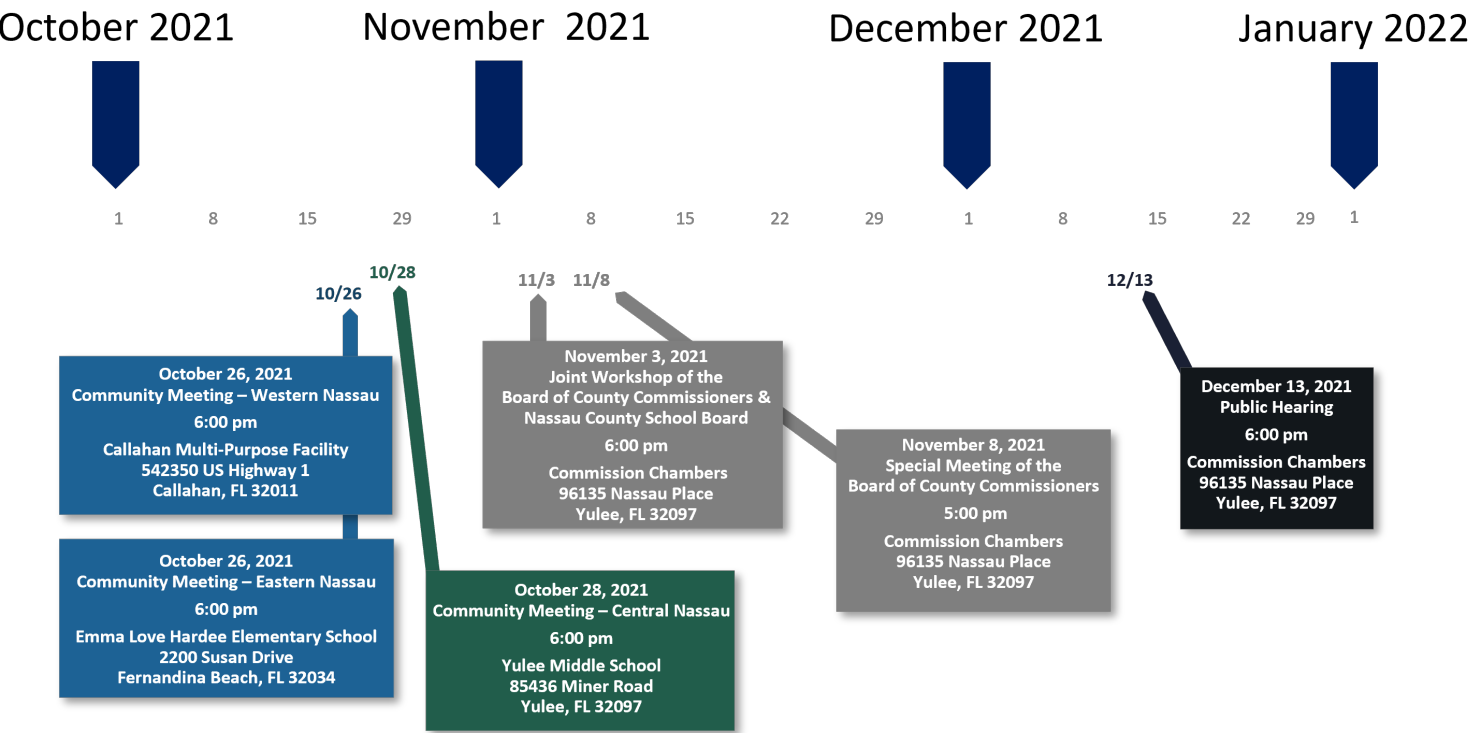
NEXT STEPS



Historically, Nassau County’s redistricting process has begun in the spring of the year following the U.S. Census. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were many delays in the issuance of the Census data from the US Census Bureau. The delay condensed the timeline for redistricting at both the state and local levels. Nassau County has successfully completed the same involved process despite not receiving the preliminary data, “Legacy Data”, until August 2021 and updated data September 30th.

Each of the three potential electoral redistricting options created based on the research and analysis executed in preparation of this report have been provided as an appendix. Based on the available data, research, and detailed examination of relevant material, the three options provided in this report comply with the best practices for redistricting and ensure the residents of Nassau County will be equitably represented over the coming decade.

Starting in October 2021, staff from Government Services Group (GSG), in collaboration with County staff, will be engaging the citizens of Nassau County to solicit feedback on the three potential redistricting options provided in this report. At the conclusion of the engagement period, GSG’s staff will collect all public comments and couple the feedback with relevant data/analysis and present a recommended electoral redistricting plan to the Board of County Commissioners that follows best practices and considers the various factors/criteria defined in this report. Provided below is the high-level meeting schedule culminating in an adoption hearing of the Board of County Commissioners on December 13, 2021.



APPENDIX A
POPULATION CHANGES

The following tables provide detailed changes related to the County’s population from 2010 to 2020

Nassau County has a low minority population. In the 2020 Census, the minority population increased from 10.3% in 2010 to 14.7% of the County's total population. The 2020 minority population for the State of Florida is approximately 21%. Appendix A, Table 1 shows the 2010 to 2020 population changes by race and ethnicity for the County.

Appendix A Table 1 Detailed Population Changes from 2010 to 2020						
	Description	2020 Population	Percent of Total 2020 Population	2010 Population	Percent of Total 2010 Population	2010-2020 Percent Change
Race	Total	90,352	100.0%	73,314	100.0%	19.2%
	White Alone	77,047	85.3%	65,809	89.7%	15.0%
	Black Alone	5,035	5.6%	4,668	6.4%	7.3%
	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	300	0.3%	308	0.4%	-2.0%
	Asian Alone	890	1.0%	639	0.9%	28.3%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	61	0.1%	50	0.1%	18.0%
	Some Other Race Alone	1,278	1.4%	685	0.9%	46.5%
	2 or More Races	5,741	6.4%	1,155	1.6%	79.9%
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	4,449	4.9%	2,380	3.3%	46.7%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	85,903	95.1%	70,934	96.8%	17.8%

Appendix A Table 2 Detailed Population Changes by District from 2010 to 2020							
Current District		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	County Total
Race	Total	14,848	22,673	19,519	14,383	18,929	90,352
	White Alone	12,356	19,672	16,160	12,944	15,915	77,047
	Black Alone	1,060	988	1,322	501	1,164	5,035
	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	55	51	73	39	82	300
	Asian Alone	137	281	231	62	179	890
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	19	9	17	3	13	61
	Some Other Race Alone	314	255	343	83	283	1,278
	2 or More Races	907	1,417	1,373	751	1,293	5,741
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	925	1,149	1,130	336	909	4,449
	Not Hispanic or Latino	13,923	21,524	18,389	14,047	18,020	85,903

Proposed Plan 1		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	County Total
Race	Total	18,349	18,211	17,715	18,182	17,895	90,352
	White Alone	15,514	15,768	14,830	16,199	14,736	77,047
	Black Alone	1,143	814	1,051	658	1,369	5,035
	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	59	39	67	61	74	300
	Asian Alone	180	220	221	117	152	890
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	22	6	13	8	12	61
	Some Other Race Alone	341	211	271	138	317	1,278
	2 or More Races	1,090	1,153	1,262	1,001	1,235	5,741
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	1,077	922	972	492	986	4,449
	Not Hispanic or Latino	17,272	17,289	16,743	17,690	16,909	85,903

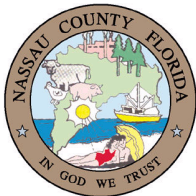
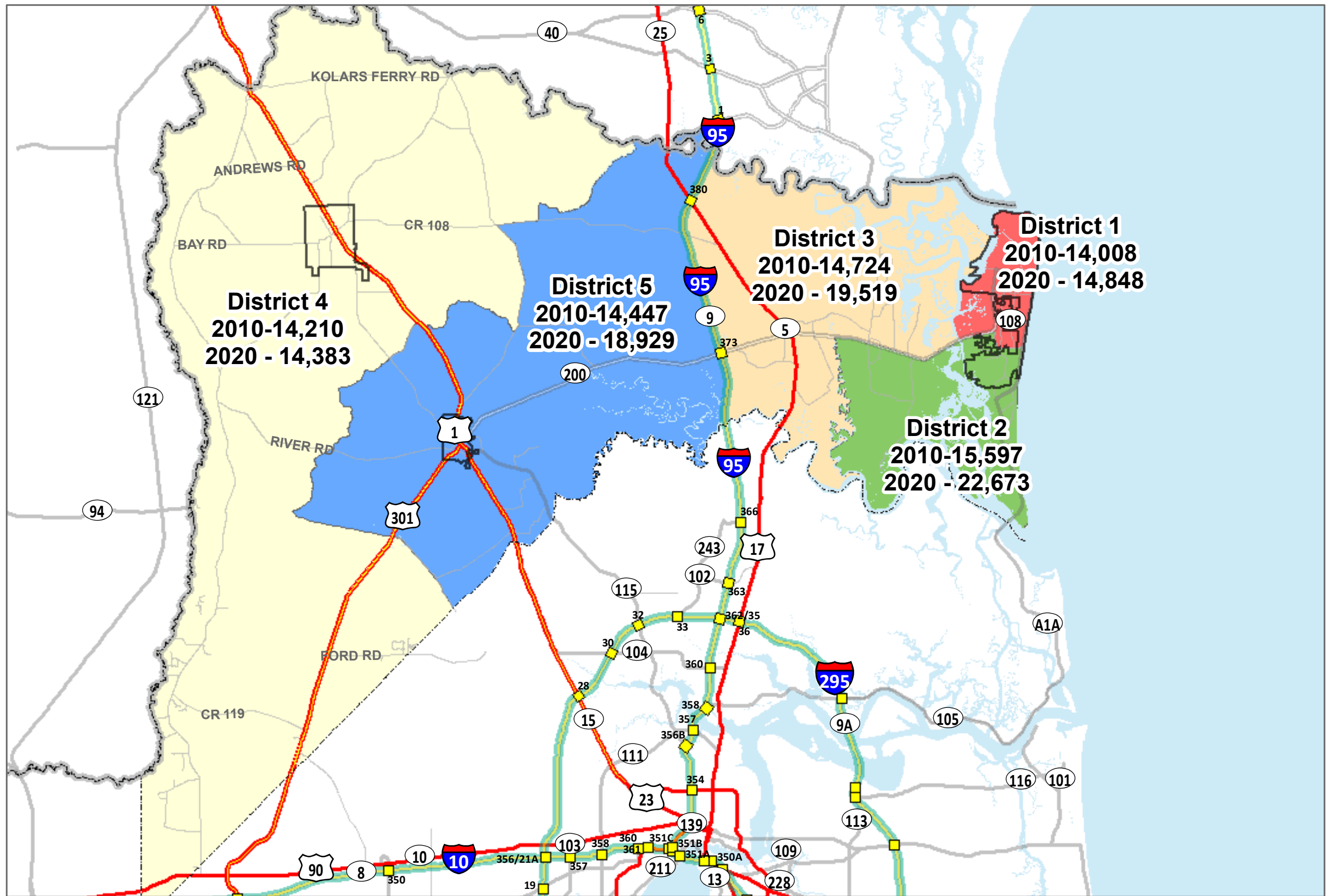
Proposed Plan 2		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	County Total
Race	Total	18,349	18,211	17,711	18,070	18,011	90,352
	White Alone	15,514	15,768	14,826	15,721	15,218	77,047
	Black Alone	1,143	814	1,051	966	1,061	5,035
	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	59	39	67	57	78	300
	Asian Alone	180	220	221	108	161	890
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	22	6	13	7	13	61
	Some Other Race Alone	341	211	271	190	265	1,278
	2 or More Races	1,090	1,153	1,262	1,021	1,215	5,741
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	1,077	922	972	620	858	4,449
	Not Hispanic or Latino	17,272	17,289	16,739	17,450	17,153	85,903

Proposed Plan 3		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	County Total
Race	Total	19,450	18,747	18,843	16,693	16,619	90,352
	White Alone	16,421	16,250	15,517	14,893	13,966	77,047
	Black Alone	1,245	828	1,297	642	1,023	5,035
	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	70	39	70	47	74	300
	Asian Alone	191	226	232	82	159	890
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	25	6	14	4	12	61
	Some Other Race Alone	345	214	353	104	262	1,278
	2 or More Races	1,153	1,184	1,360	921	1,123	5,741
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	1,129	936	1,139	443	802	4,449
	Not Hispanic or Latino	18,321	17,811	17,704	16,250	15,817	85,903

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2020, 8/12/2021

APPENDIX B

CURRENT DISTRICTS



District 1

 District 3

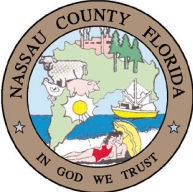
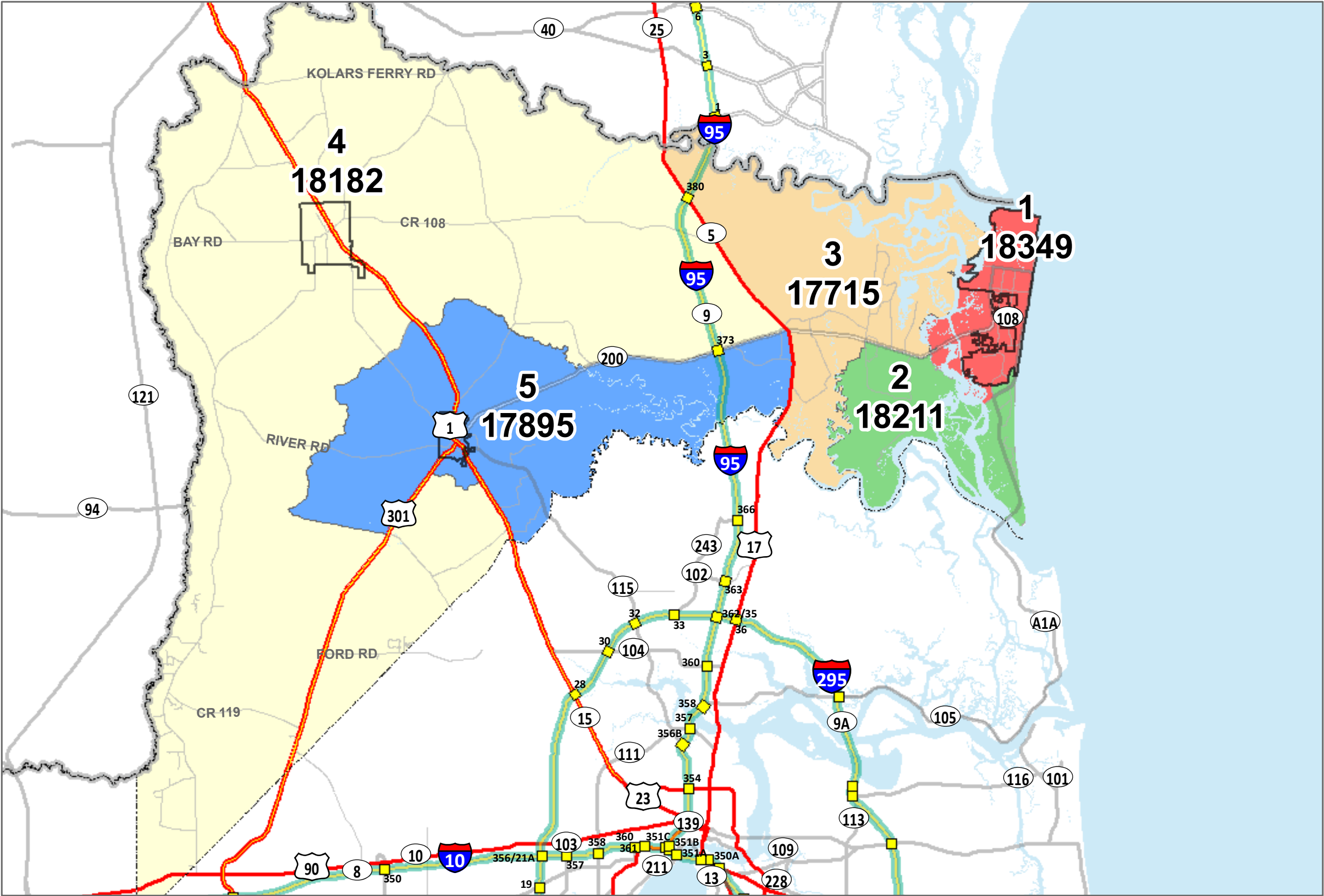
 District 5

 District 2

 District 4

Nassau County Commission Districts

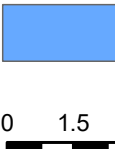
APPENDIX C POTENTIAL OPTION 1



District 1



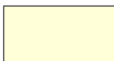
District 3



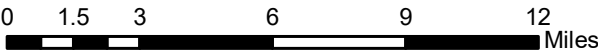
District 5



District 2

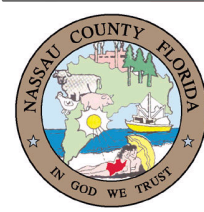
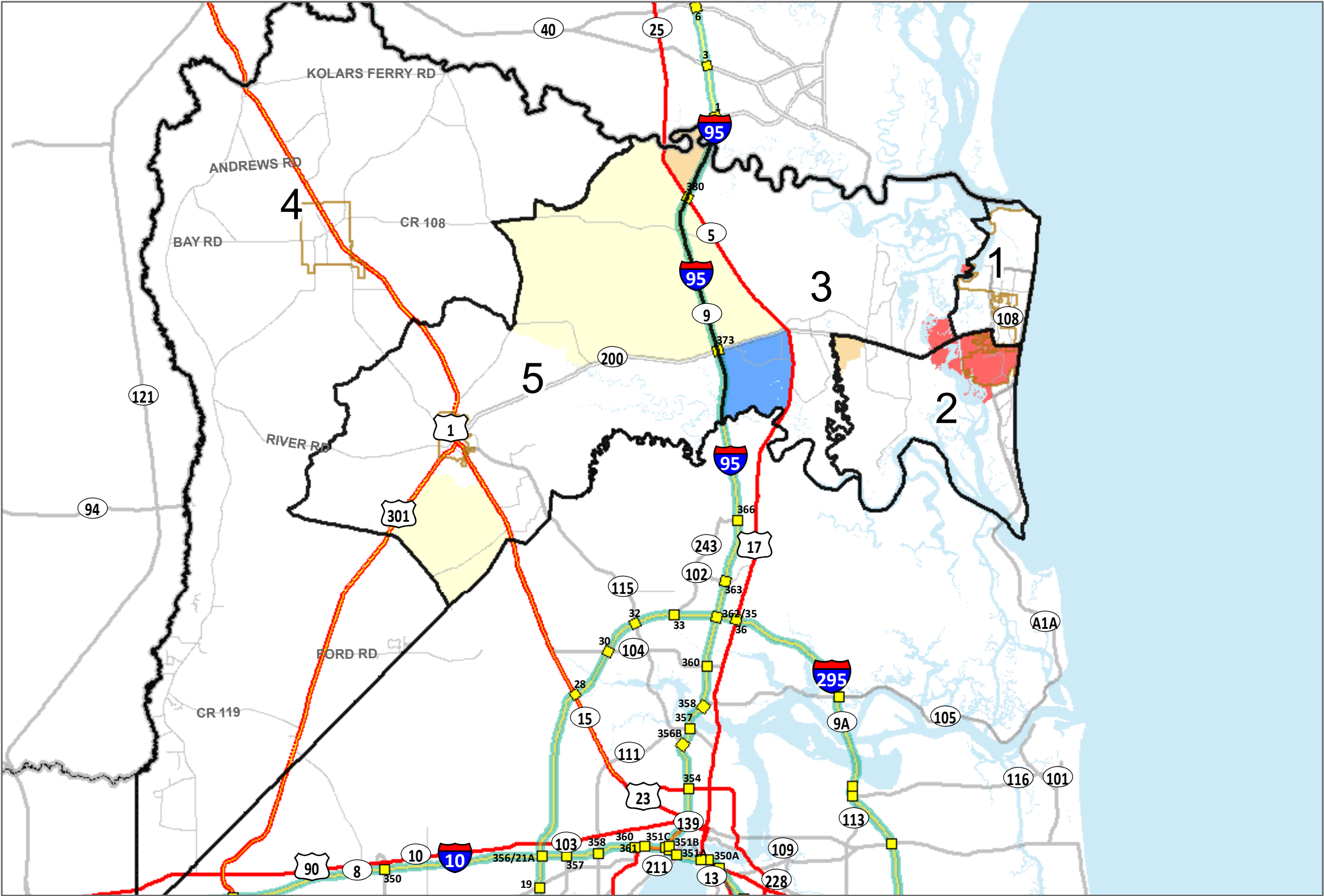




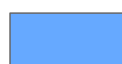

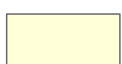

District 4



Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1

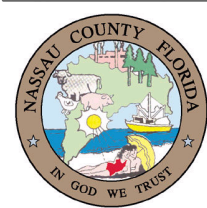
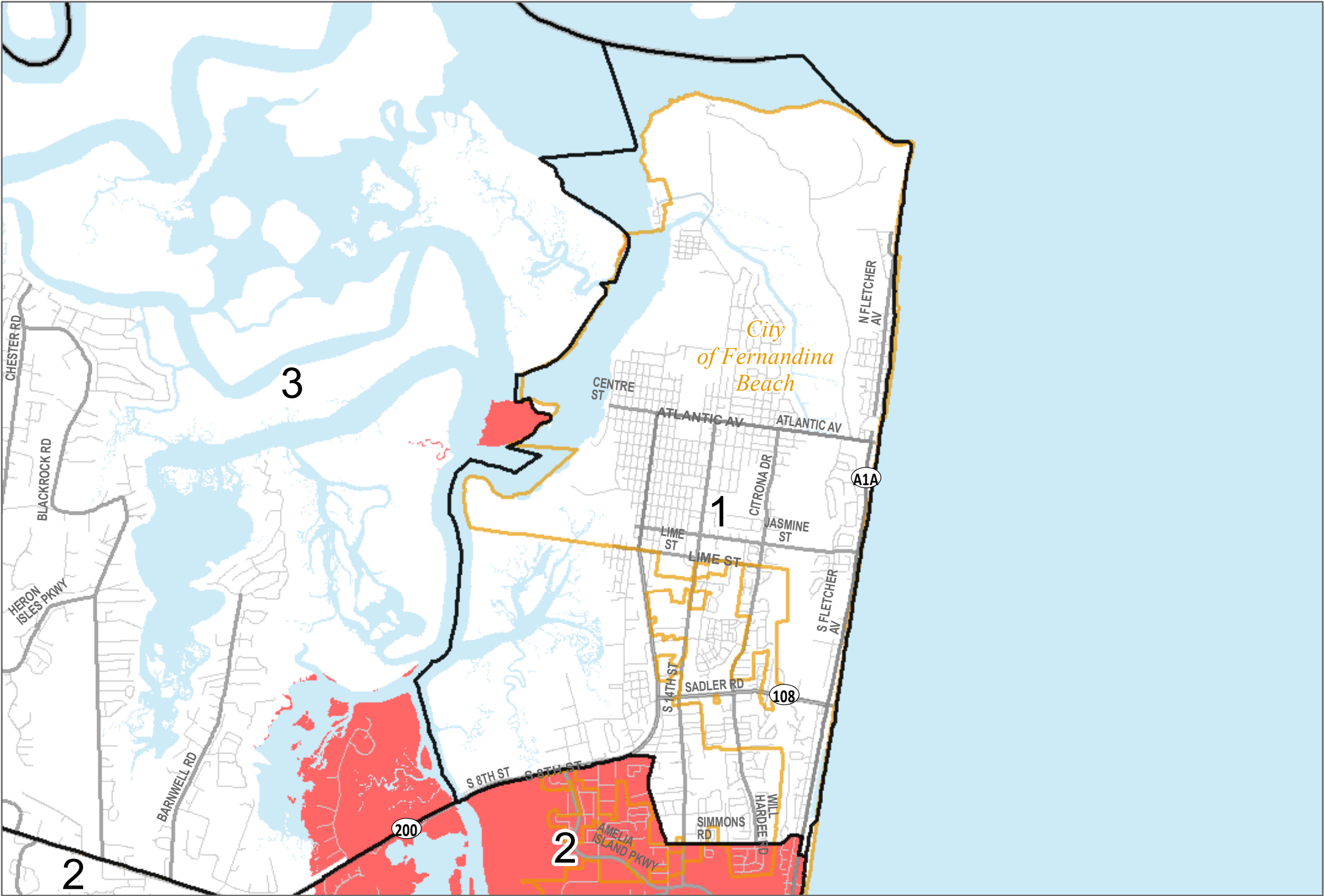
APPENDIX C
POTENTIAL
OPTION 1



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|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1 Changes

APPENDIX C POTENTIAL OPTION 1



District 1



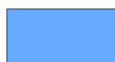
District 2



District 3



District 4



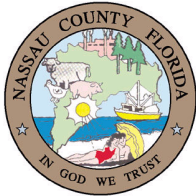
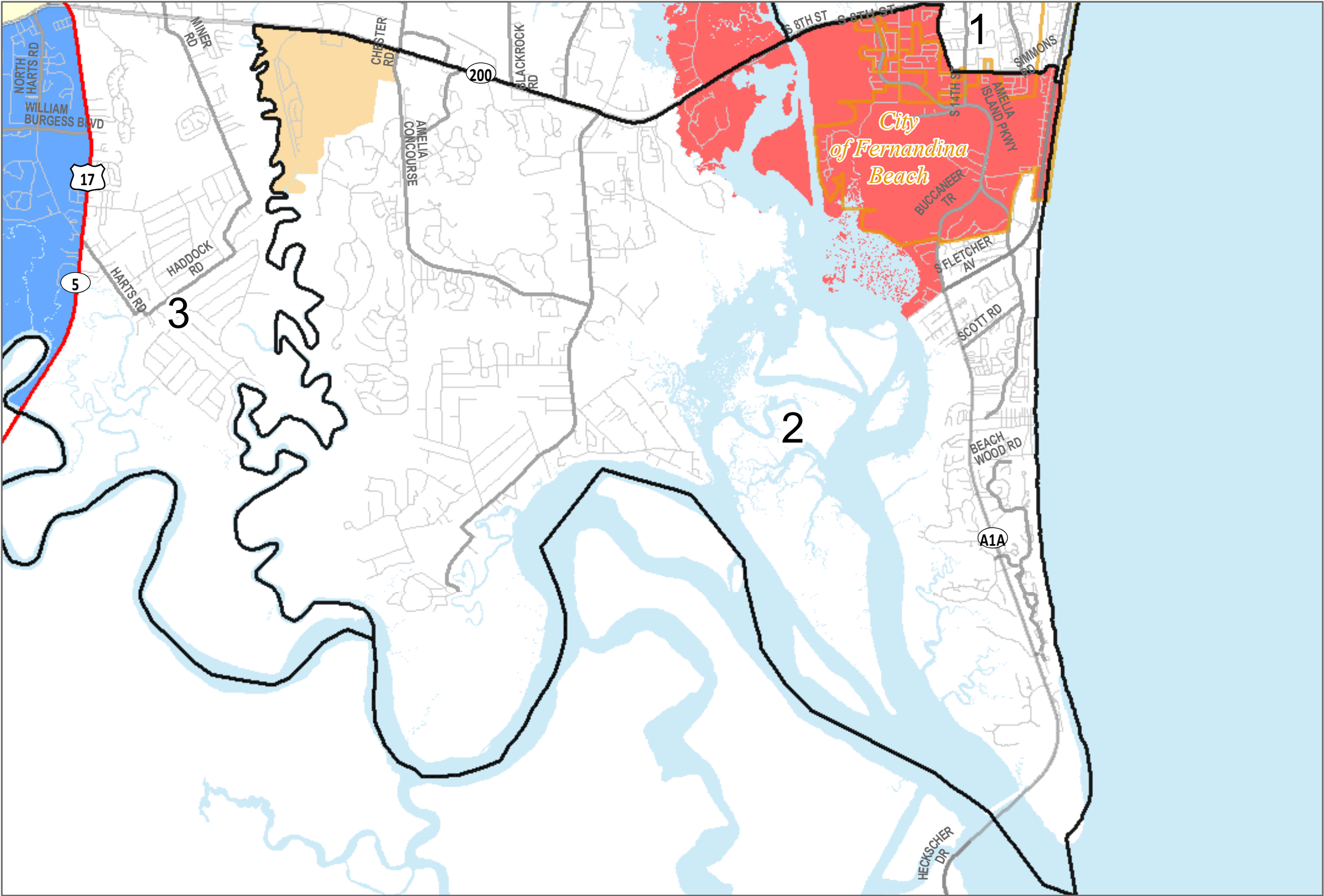
District 5



Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1 Changes

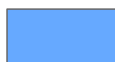
APPENDIX C POTENTIAL OPTION 1



District 1



District 3



District 5



District 2



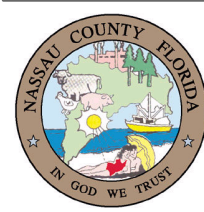
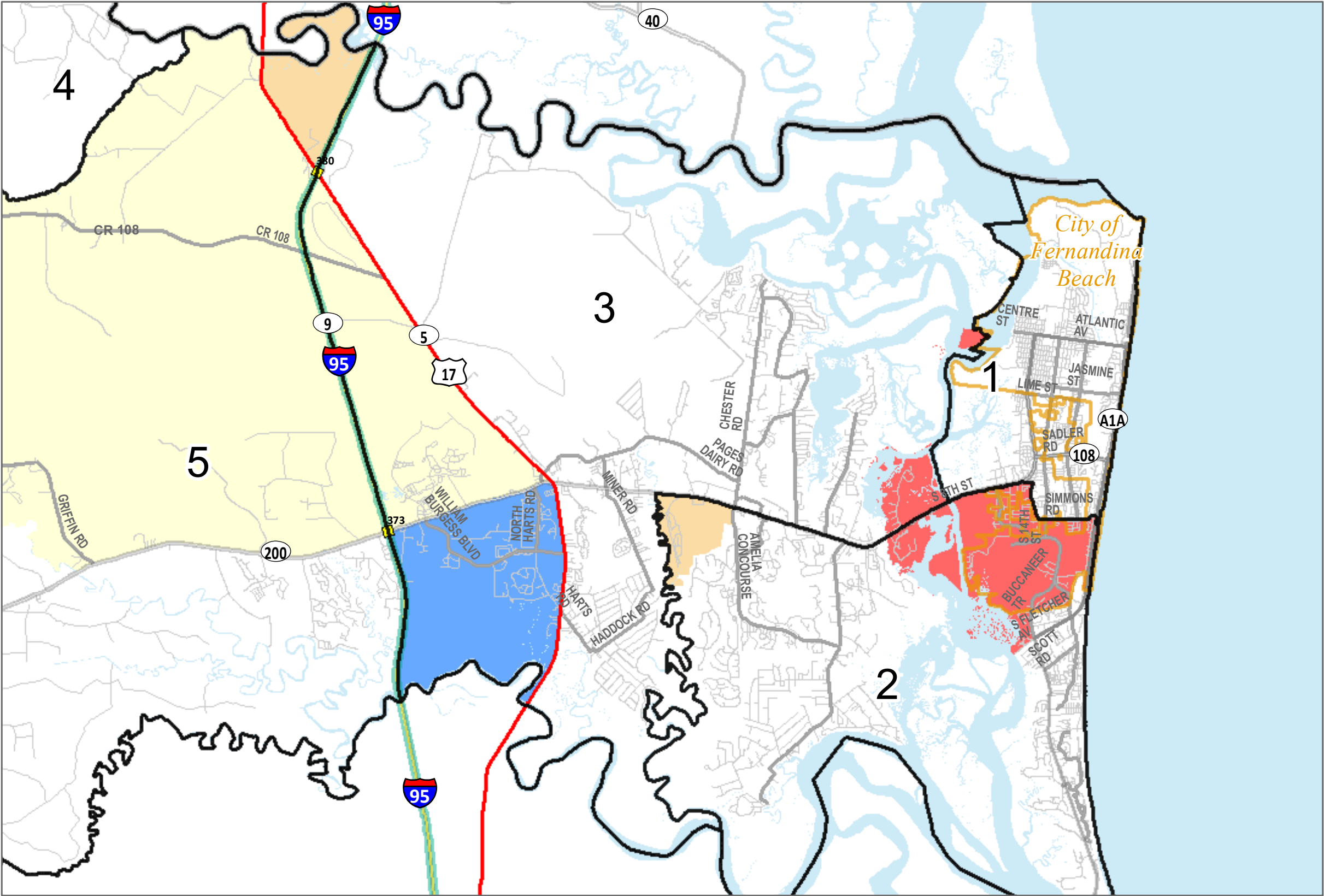
District 4



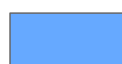

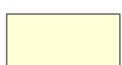



Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1 Changes

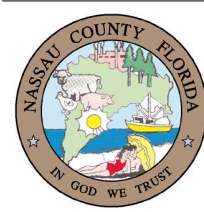
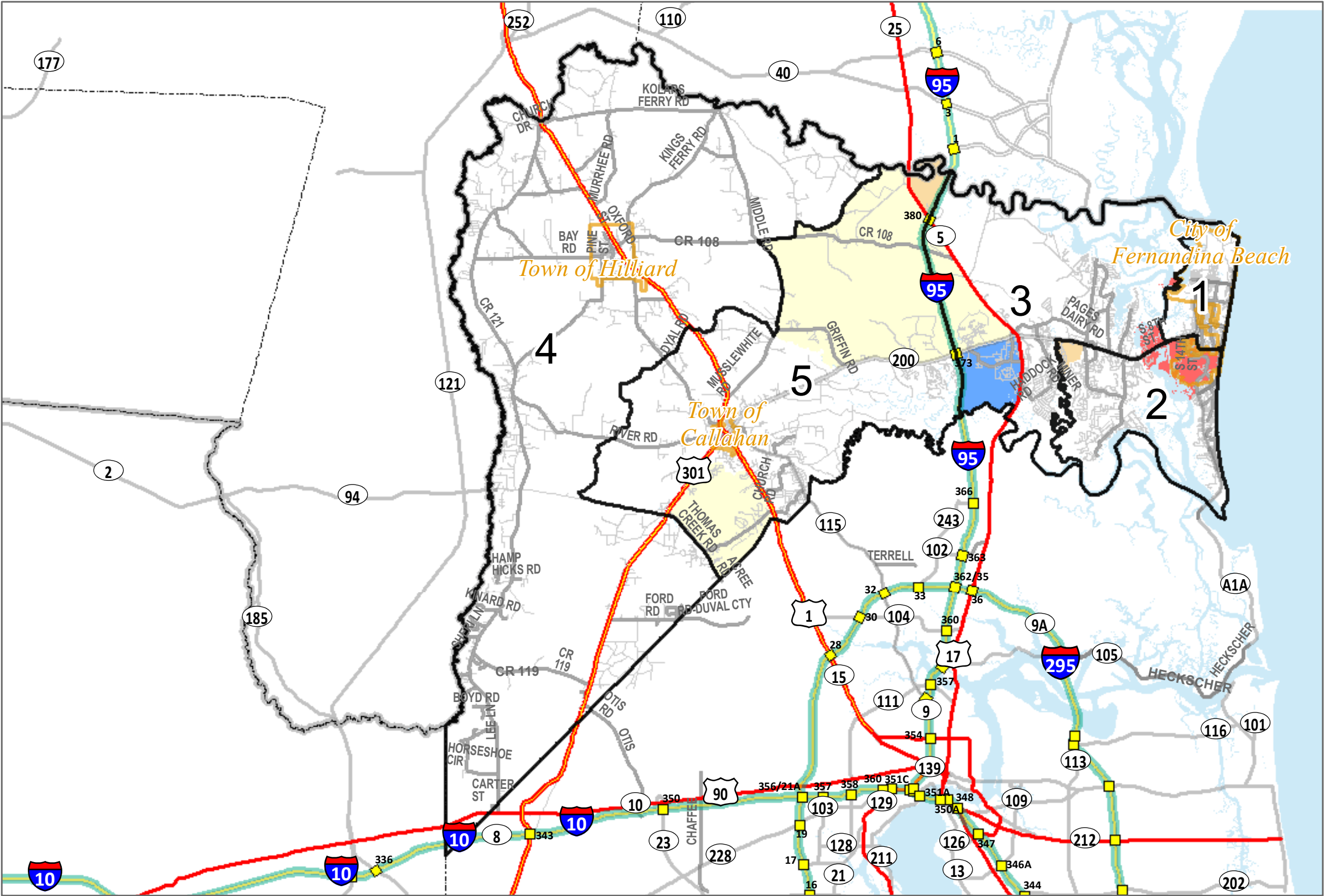
APPENDIX C
POTENTIAL
OPTION 1



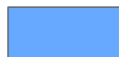

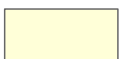



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|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1 Changes

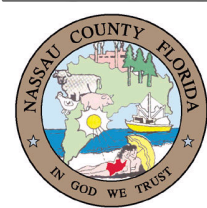
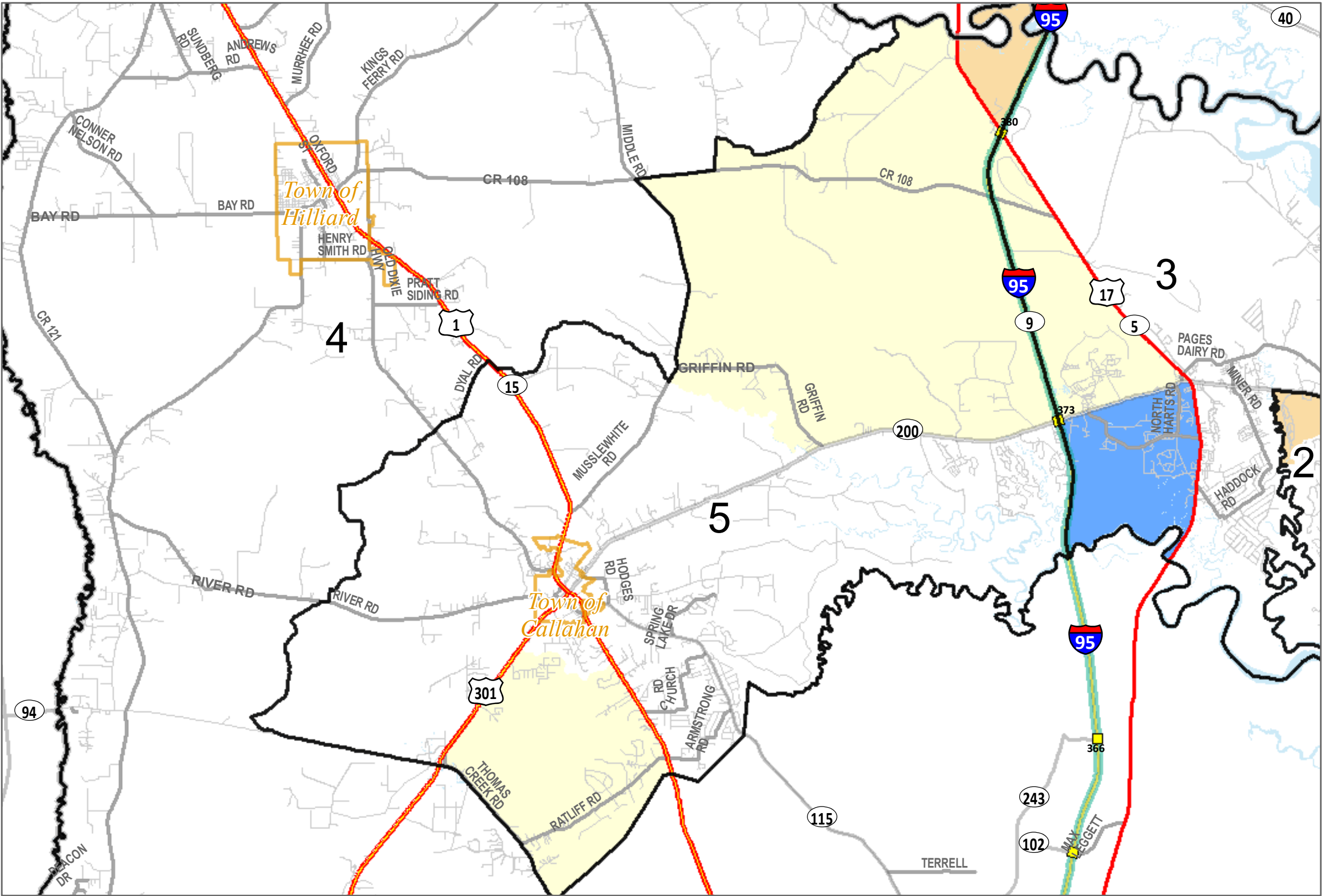
APPENDIX C
POTENTIAL
OPTION 1



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|--|--|---|
|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1 Changes

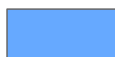
APPENDIX C
POTENTIAL
OPTION 1



District 1



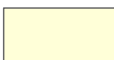
District 3



District 5



District 2



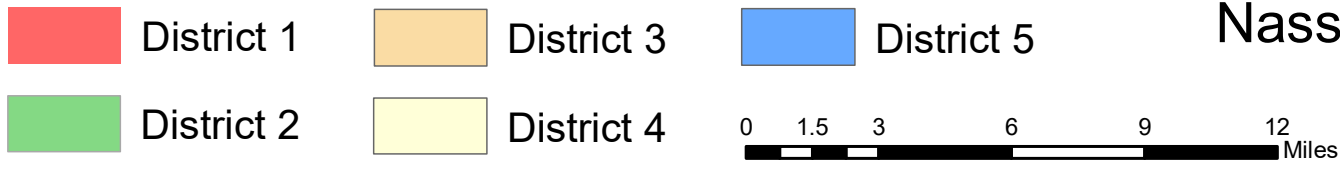
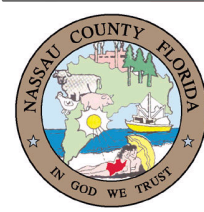
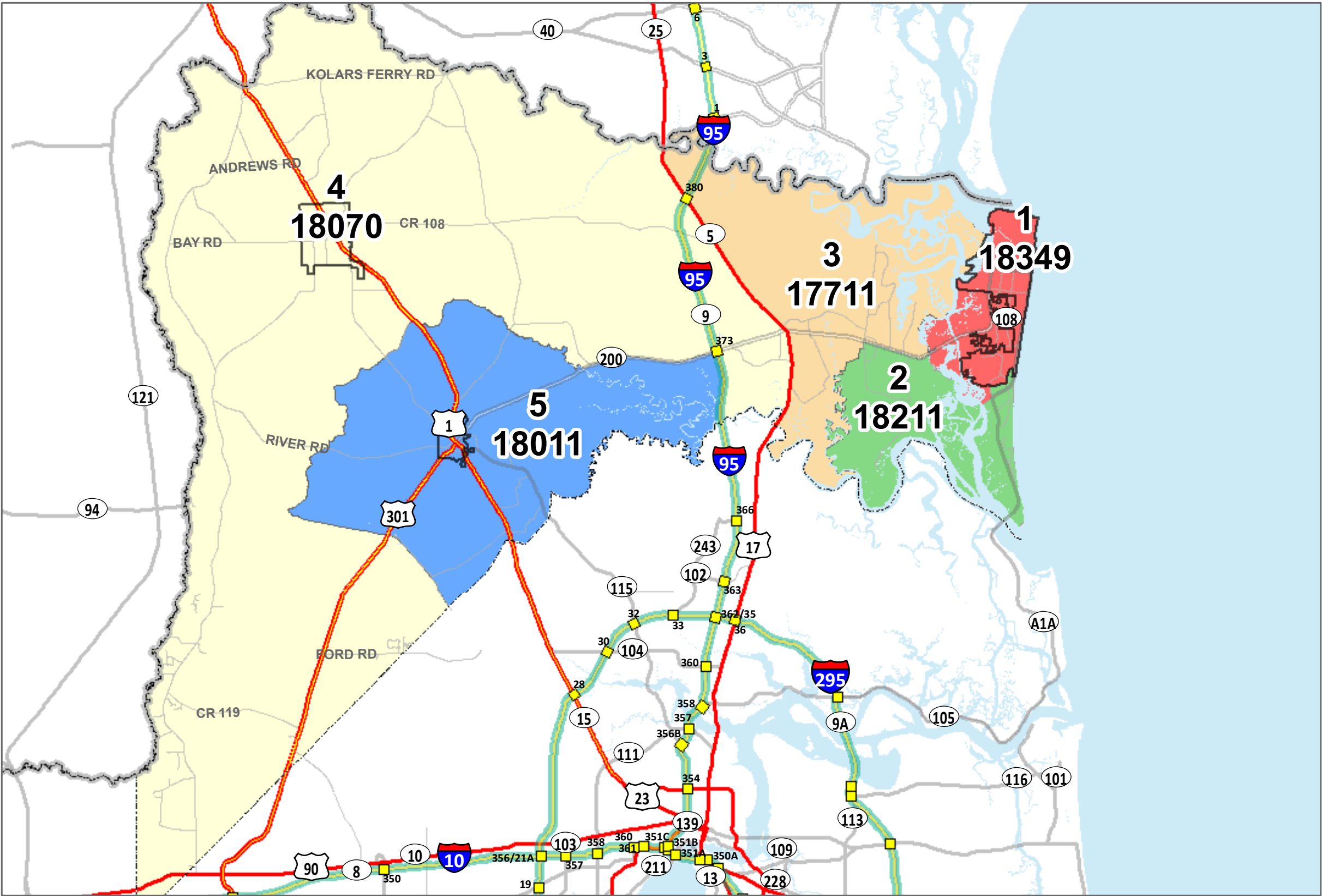
District 4



Current Districts

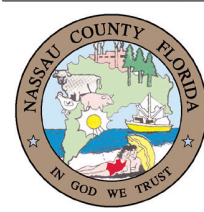
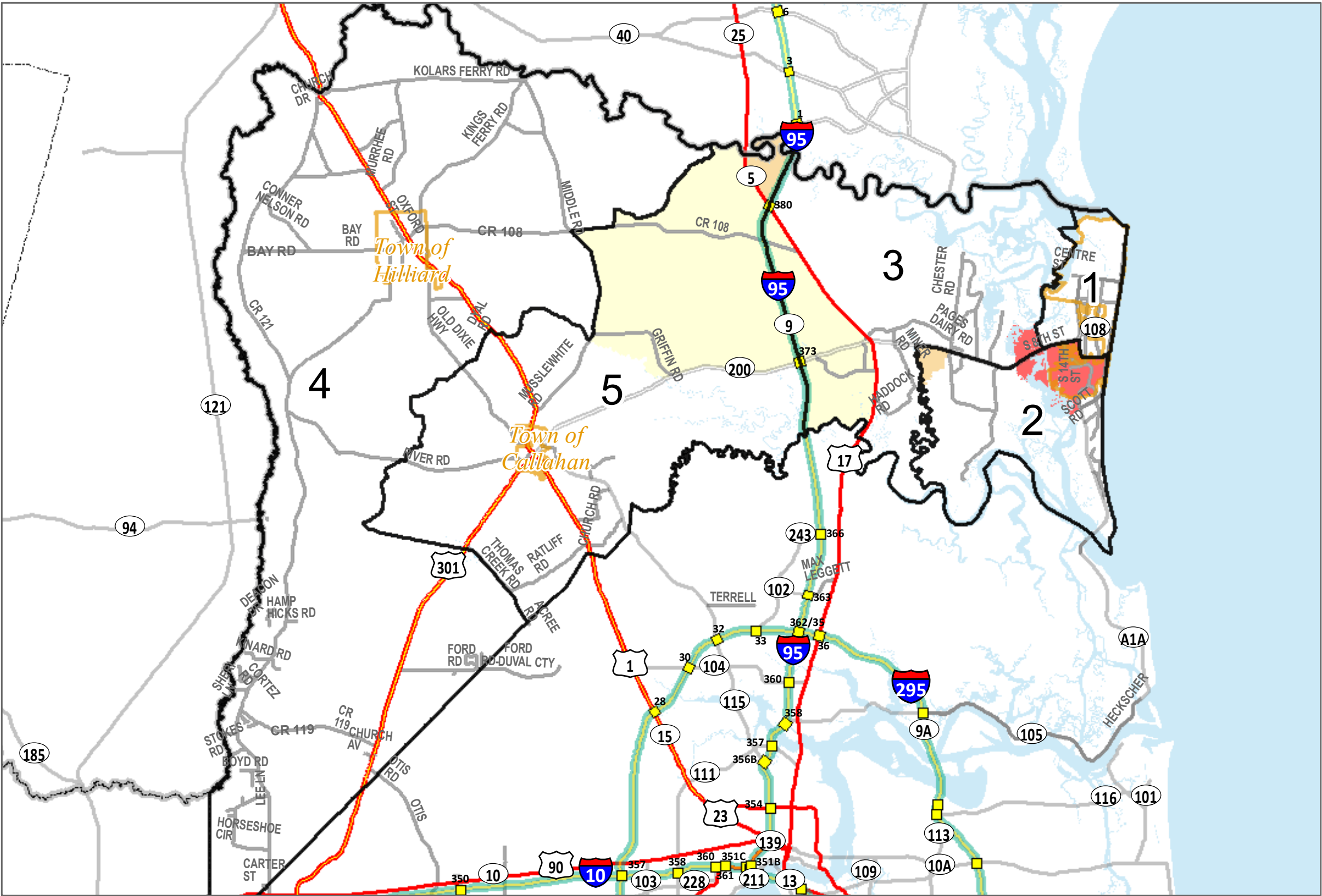
Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 1 Changes



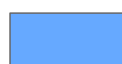

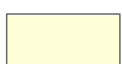

APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL
OPTION 2



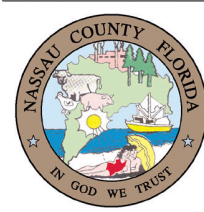
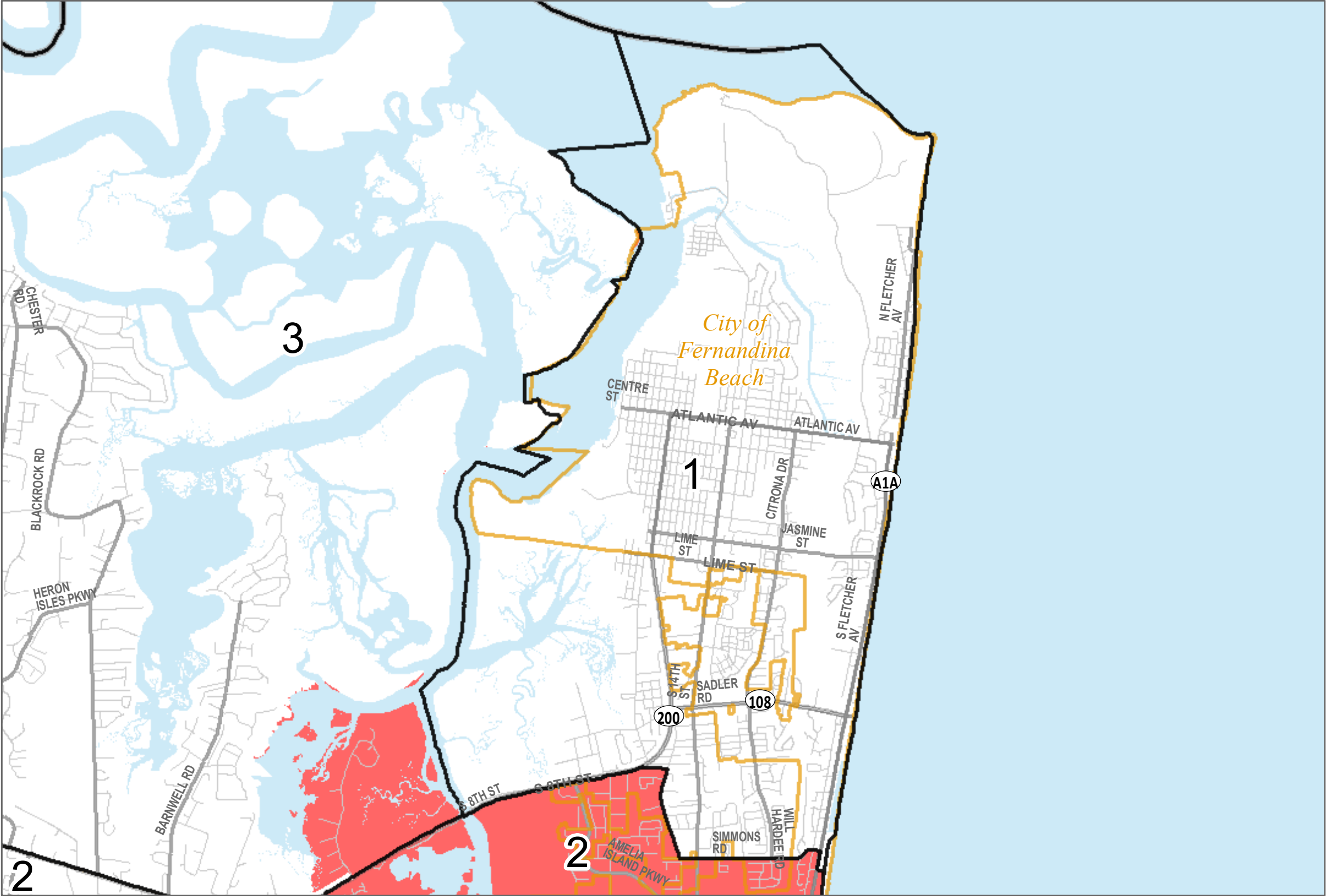
Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2

APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL
OPTION 2



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|--|--|---|
|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

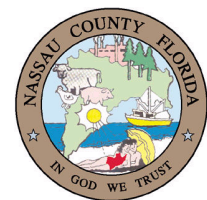
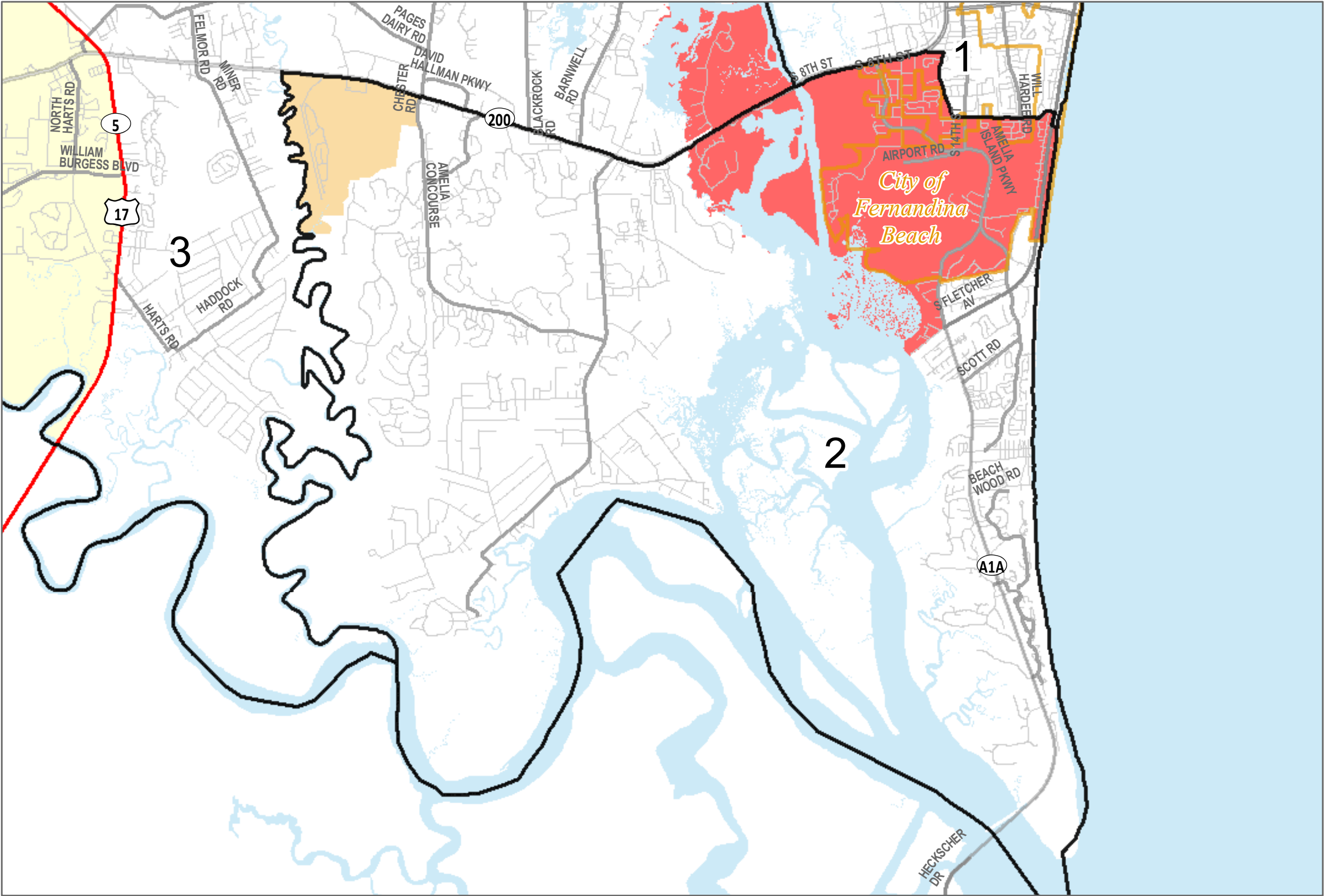
Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2 Changes



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|--|---|---|
| District 1 | District 3 | District 5 |
| District 2 | District 4 | Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2 Changes

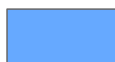
APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL
OPTION 2



District 1



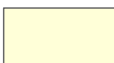
District 3



District 5



District 2

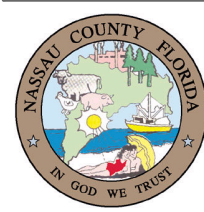
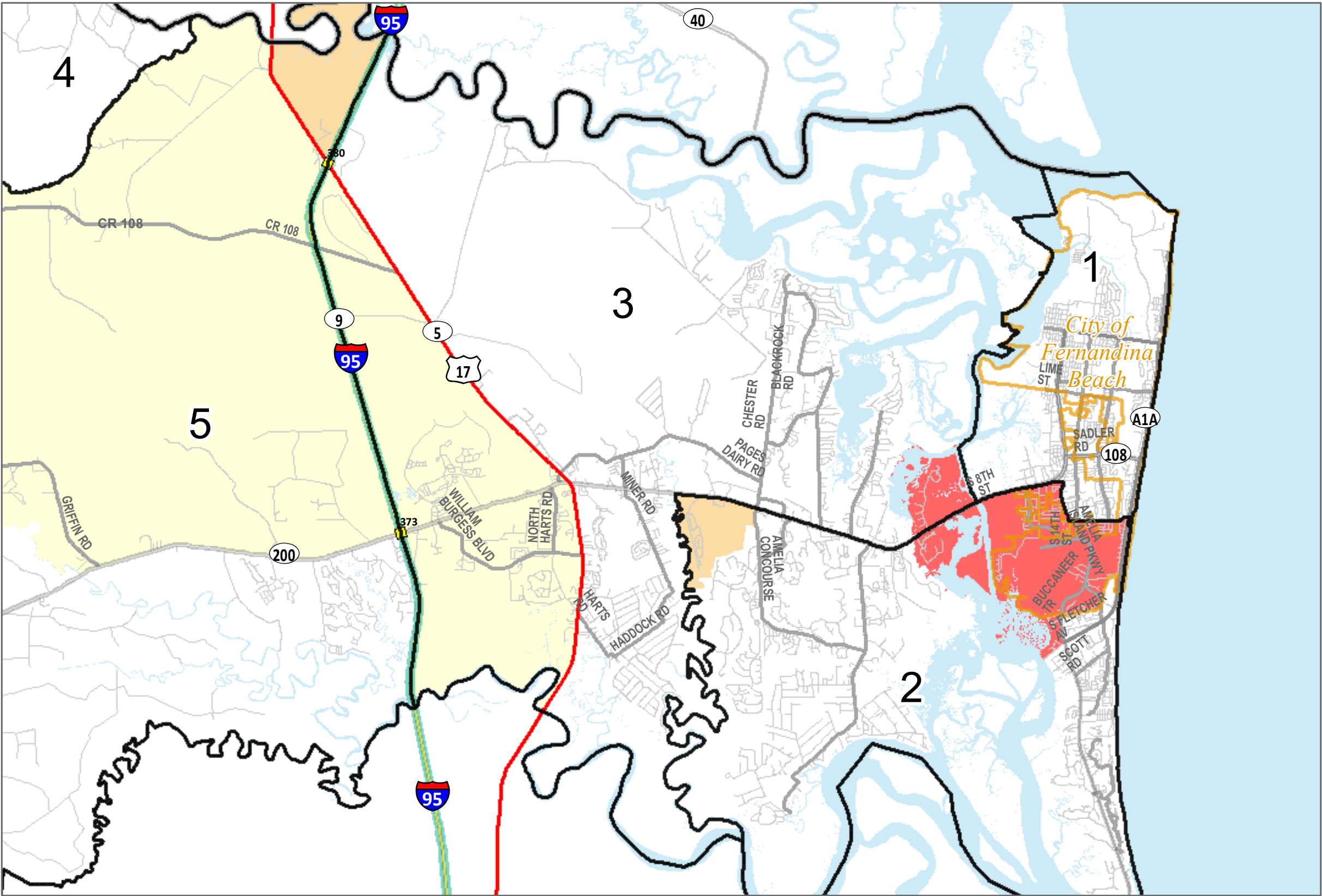




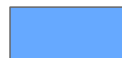

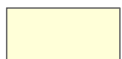

District 4



Current Districts

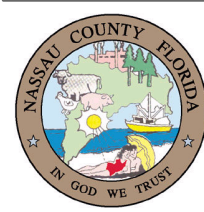
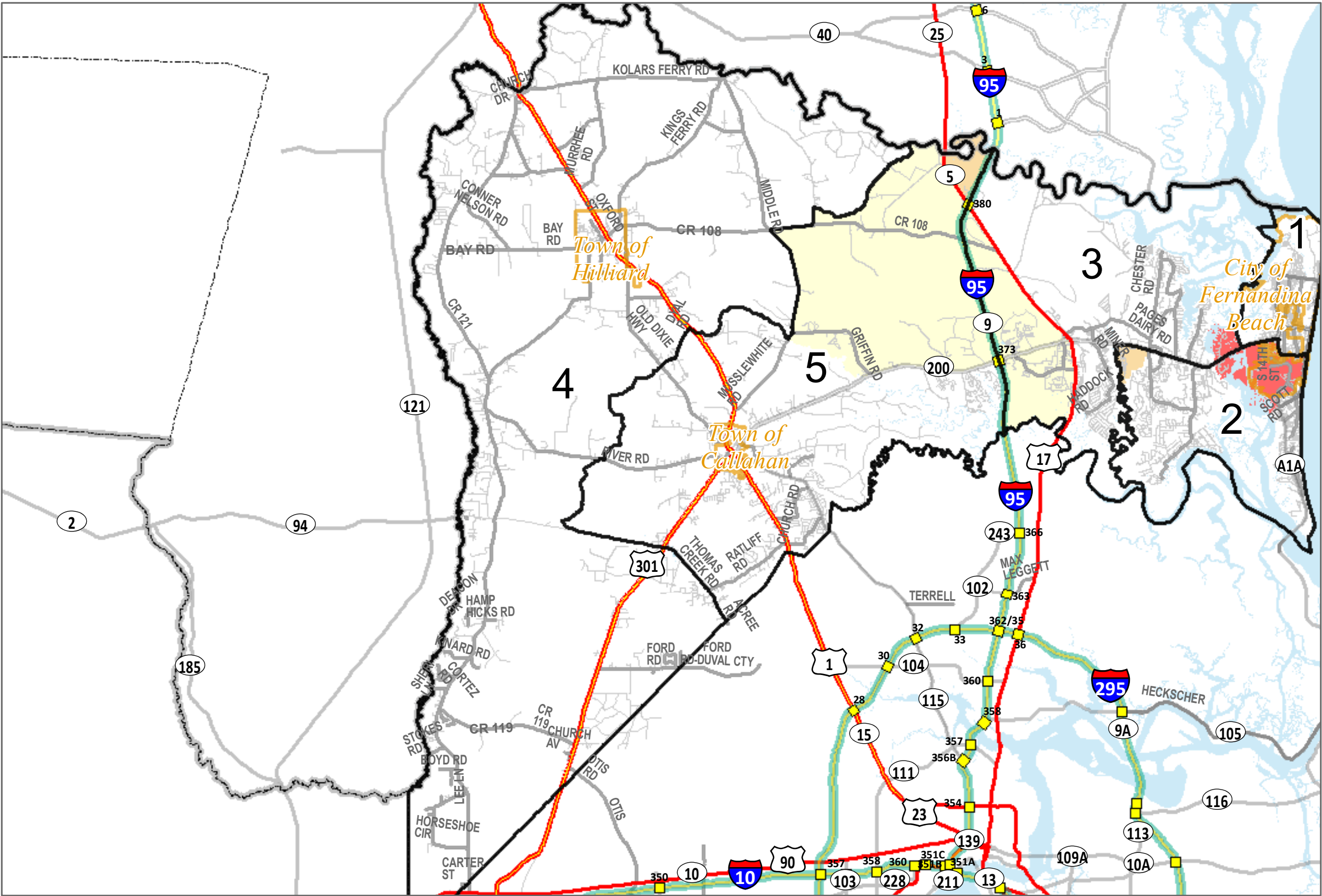
Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2 Changes



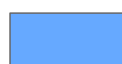

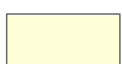



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|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2 Changes

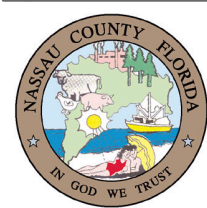
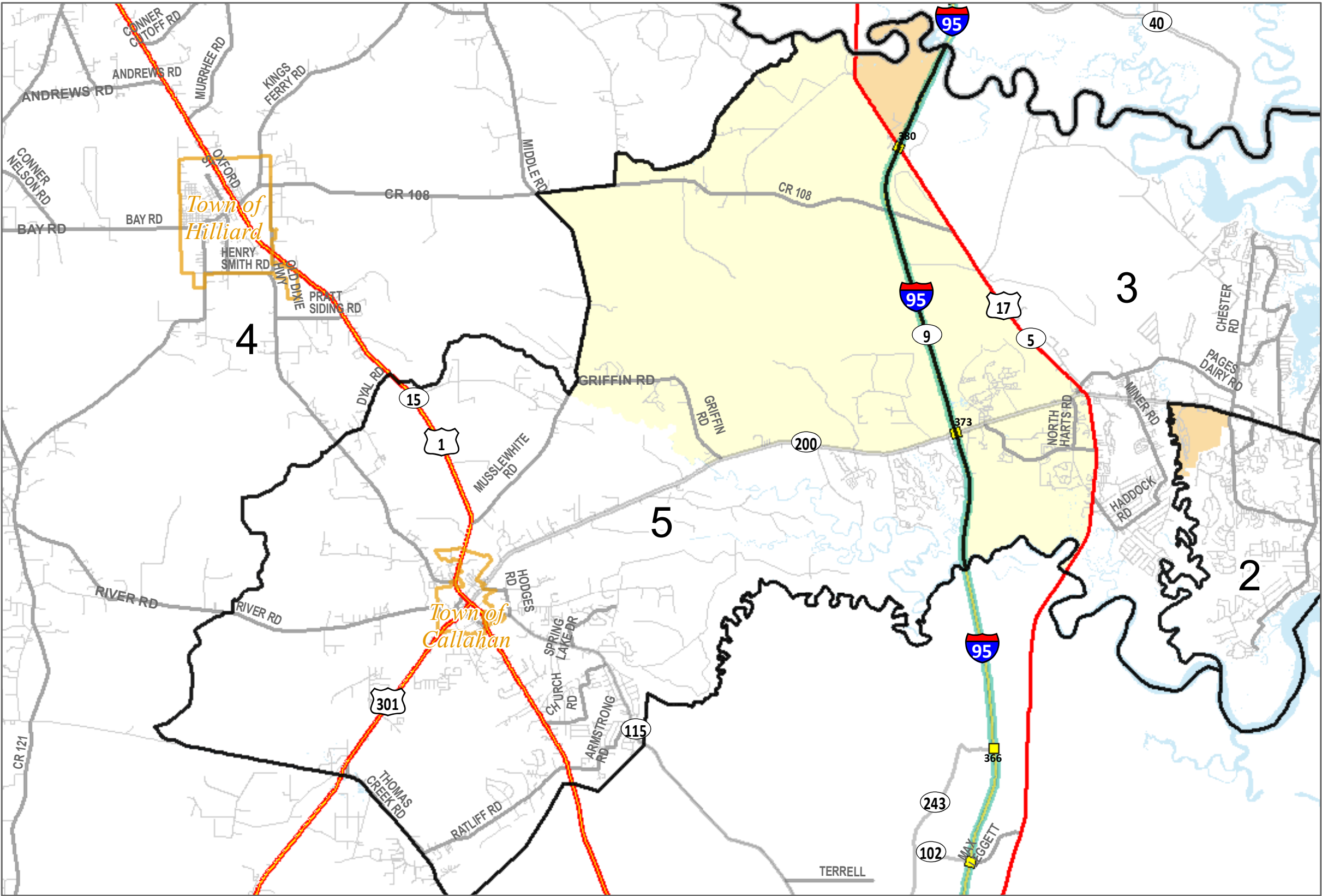
APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL
OPTION 2



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|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2 Changes

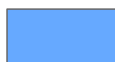
APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL
OPTION 2



District 1



District 3



District 5



District 2



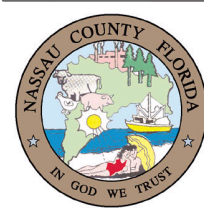
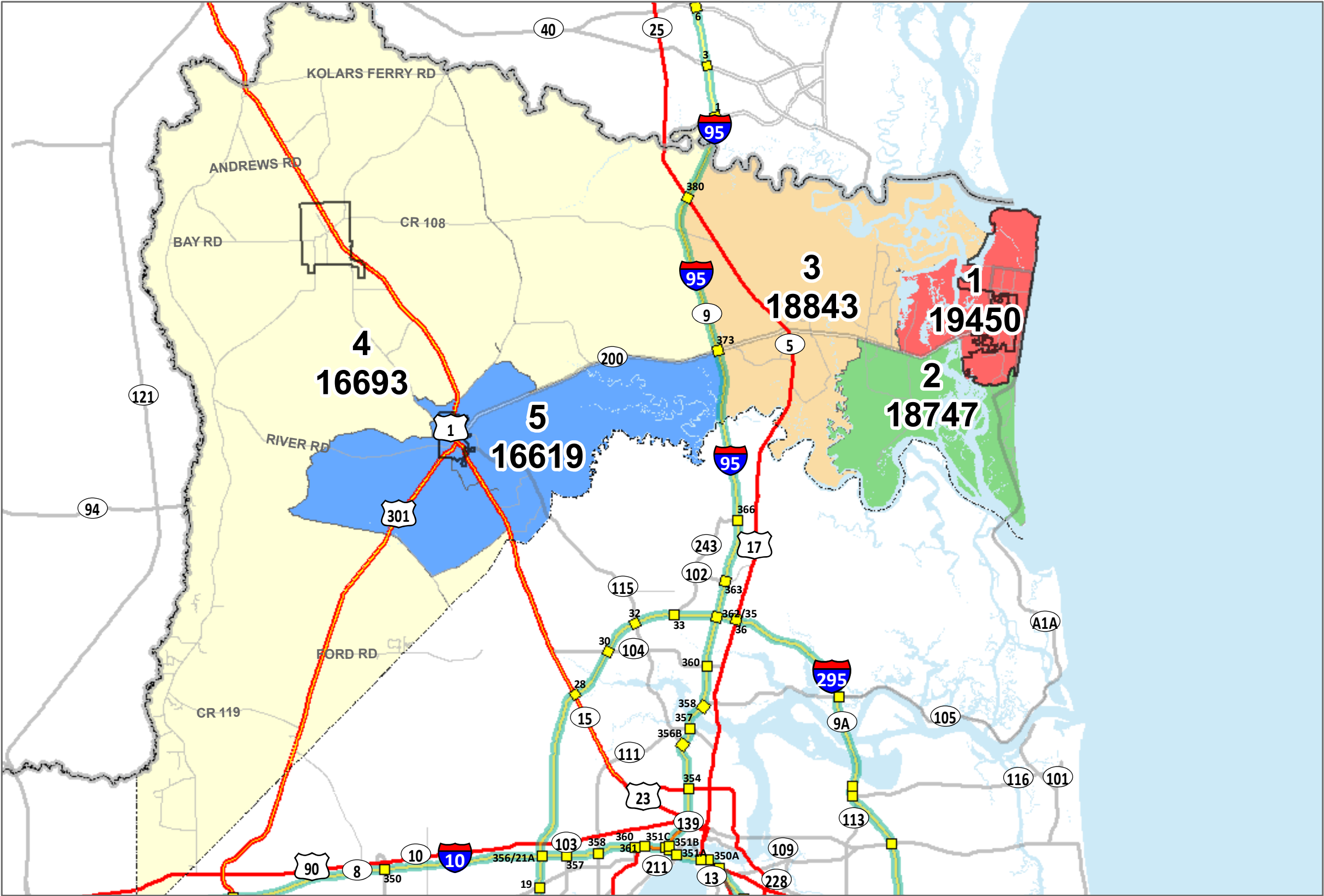
District 4



Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 2 Changes

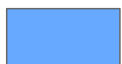
APPENDIX E
POTENTIAL
OPTION 3



District 1



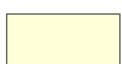
District 3



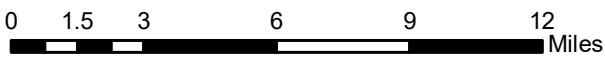
District 5



District 2

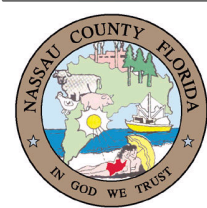
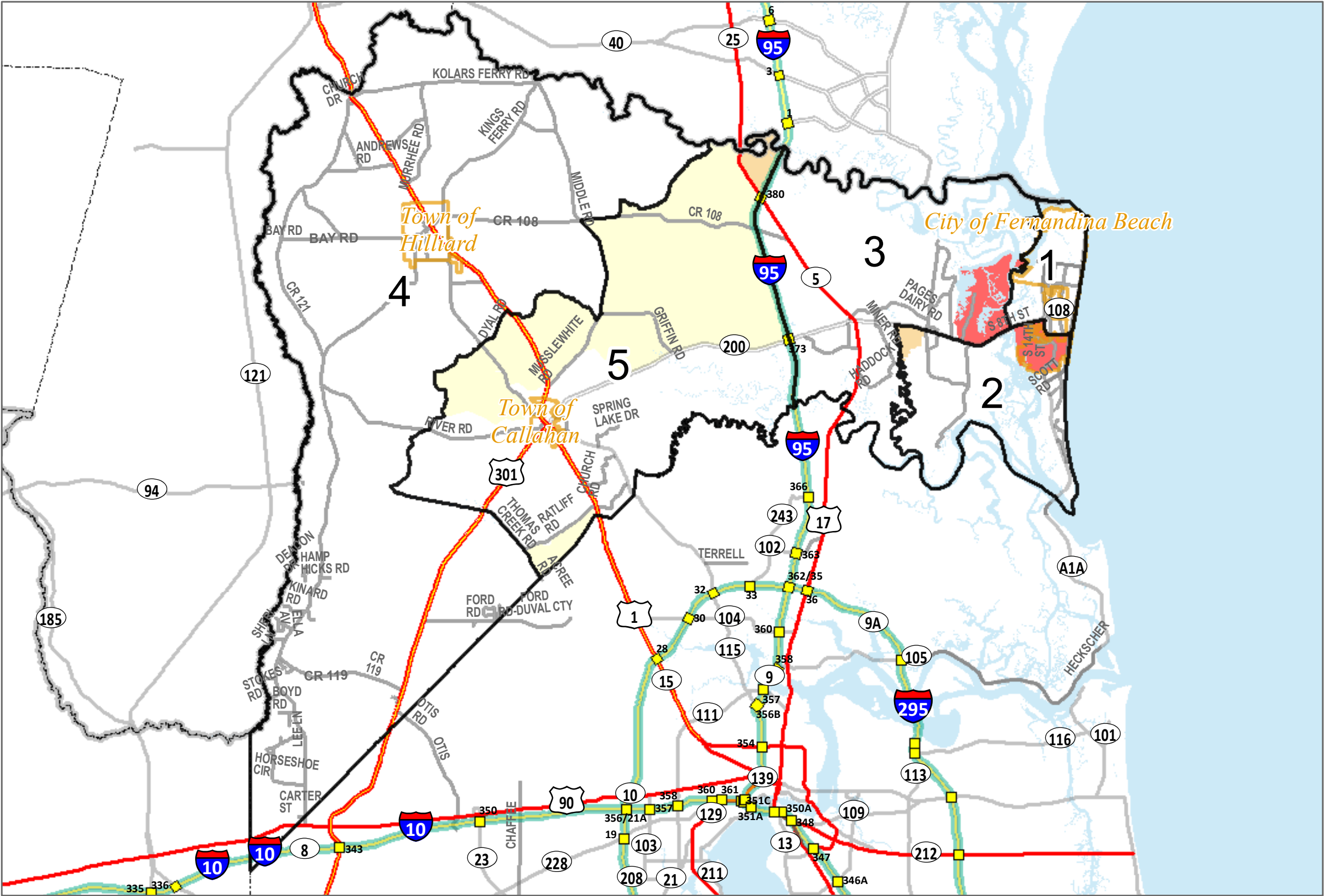


District 4



Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 3

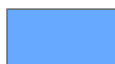
APPENDIX E
POTENTIAL
OPTION 3



District 1



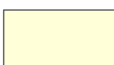
District 3



District 5



District 2



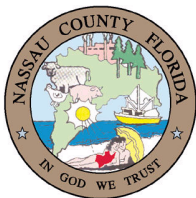
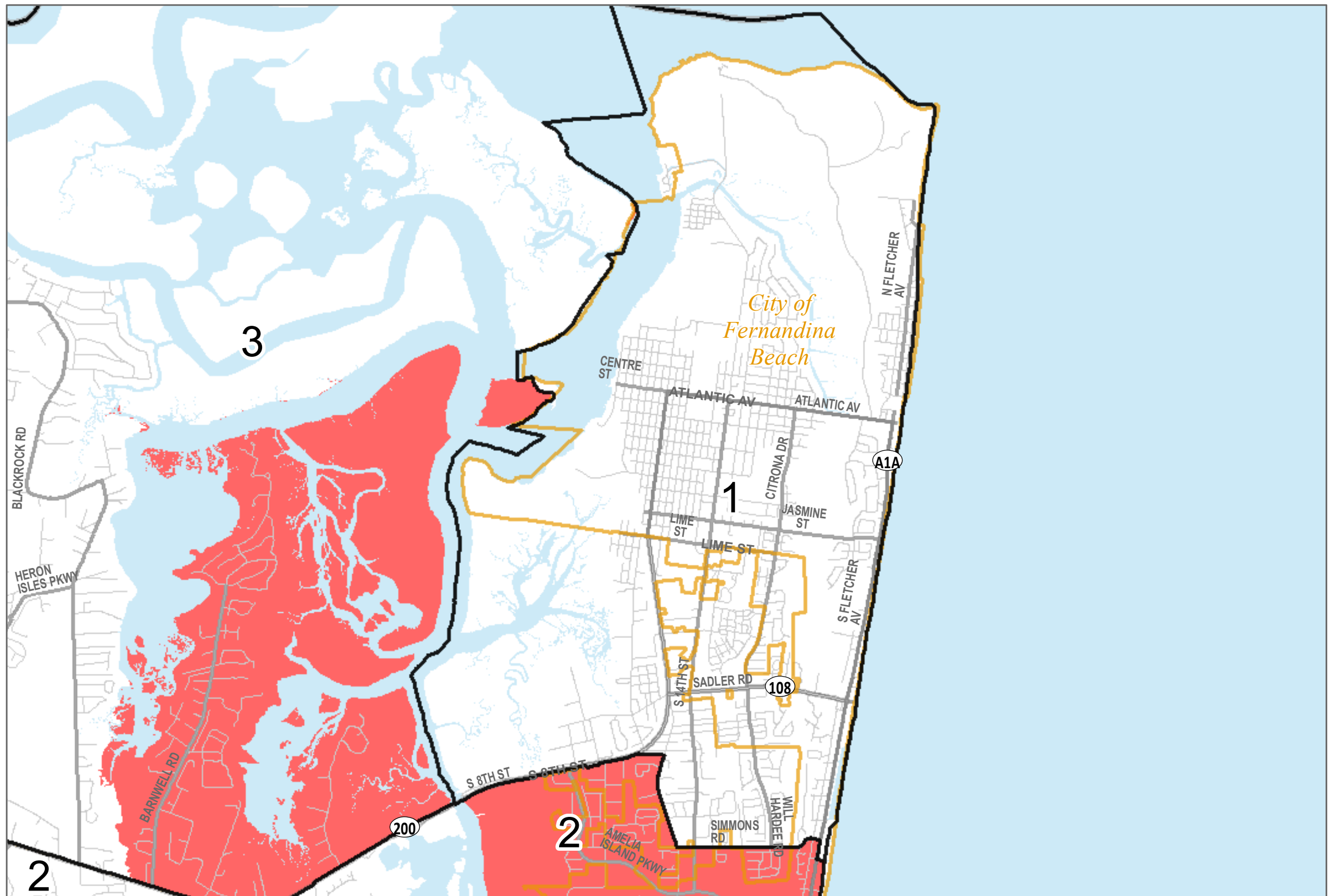
District 4



Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 3 Changes

APPENDIX E POTENTIAL OPTION 3



 District 1

District 2

 District 3

 District 4

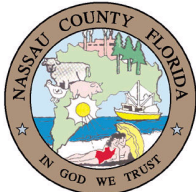
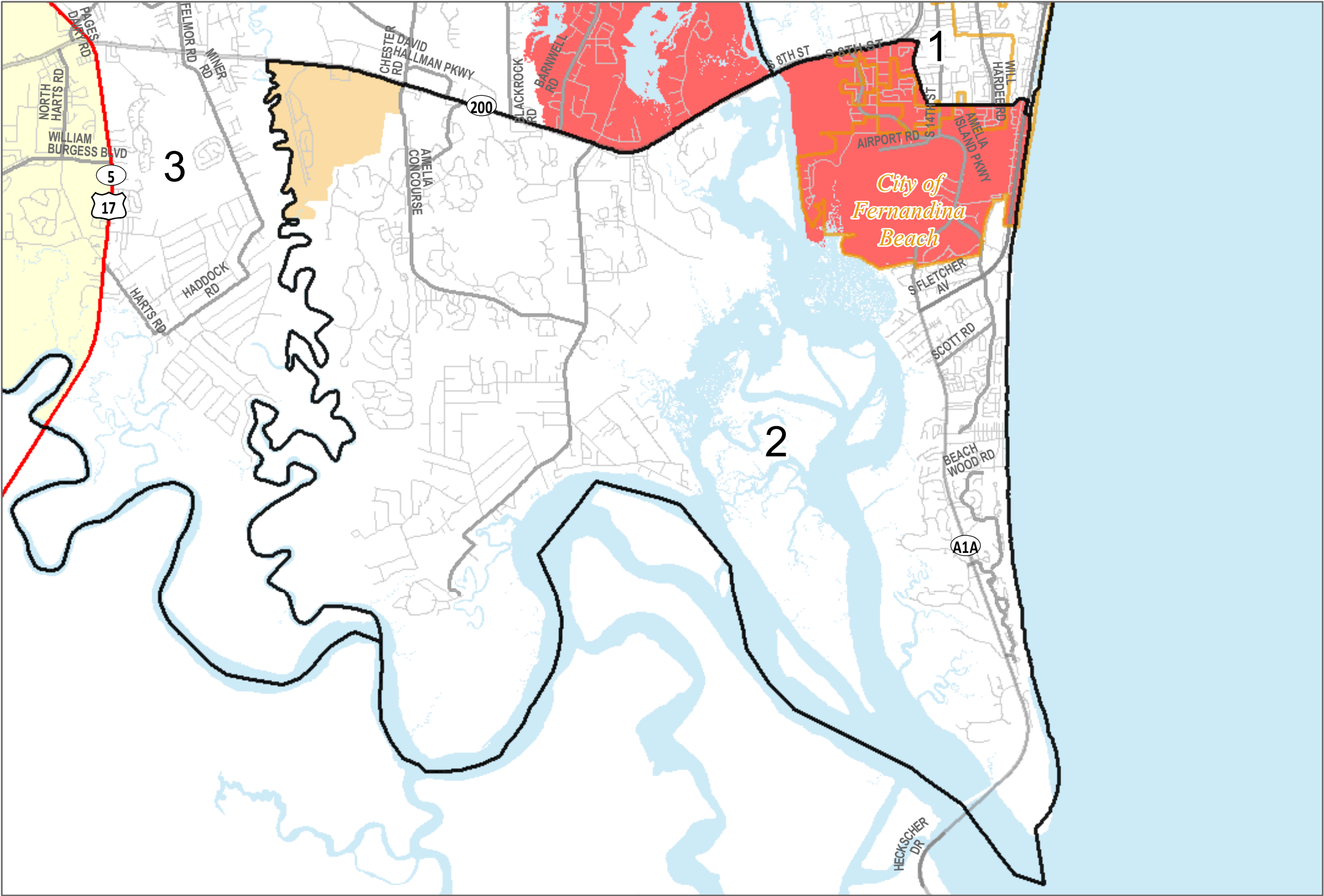
 District 5

☐ Current Districts

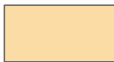
Nassau County Commission Districts

Proposed Plan 3 Changes

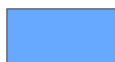
APPENDIX E POTENTIAL OPTION 3



District 1



District 3



District 5



District 2



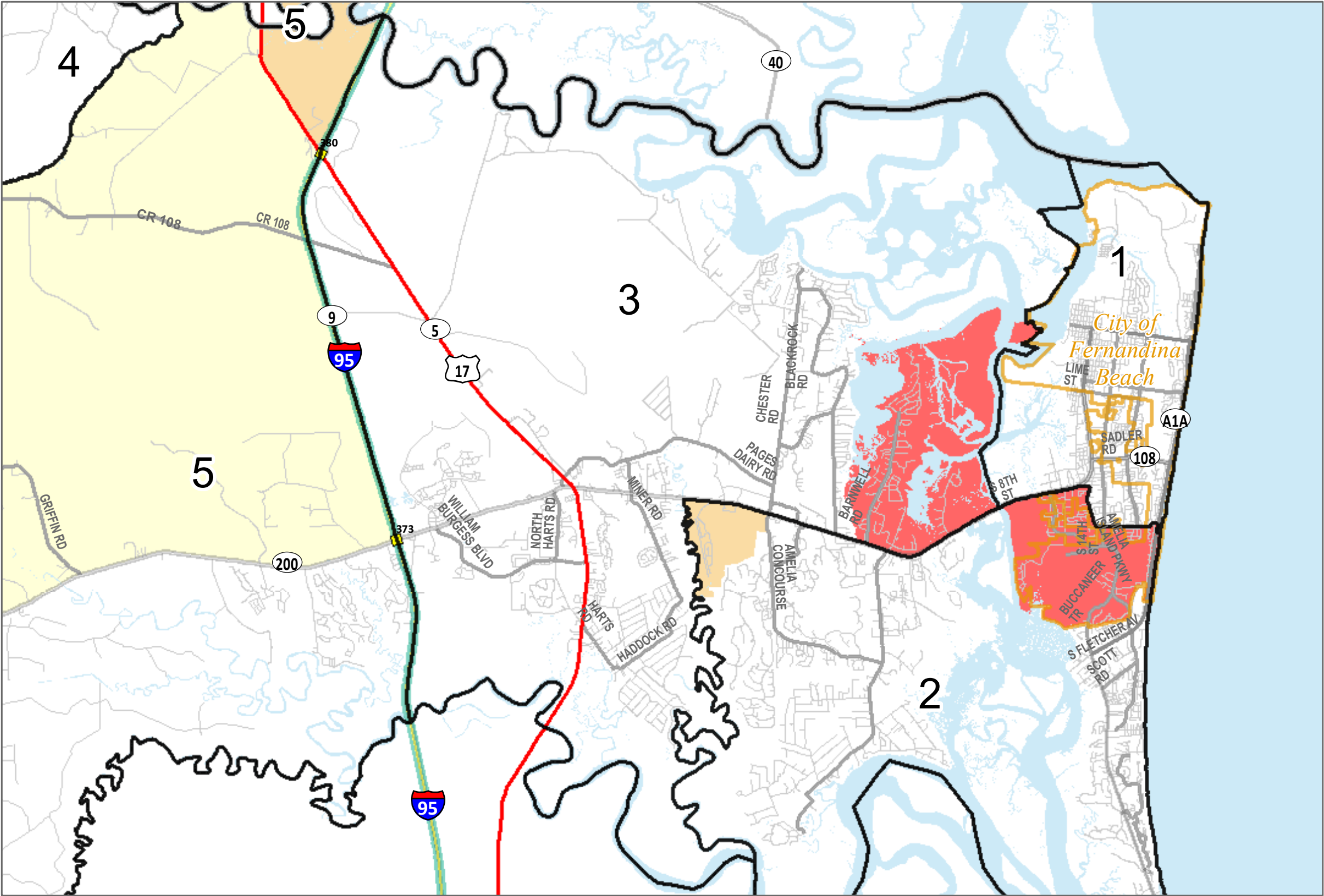
District 4

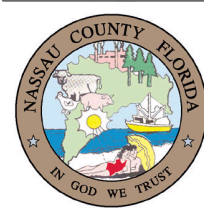




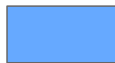



Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 3 Changes

APPENDIX E POTENTIAL OPTION 3



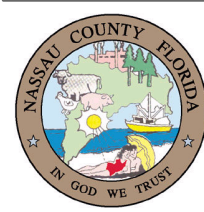
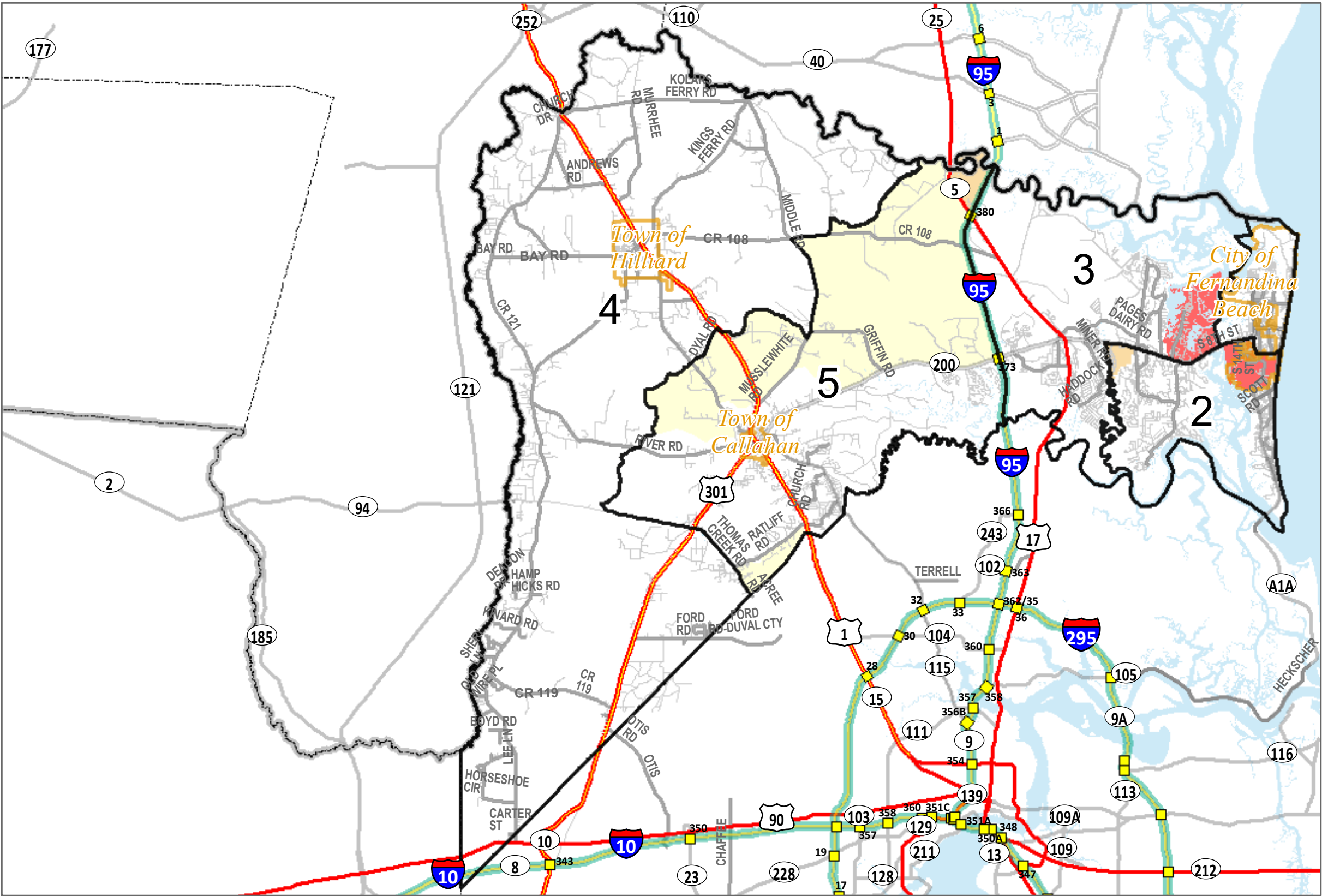




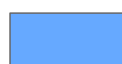

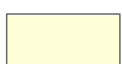

 District 1	 District 3	 District 5
 District 2	 District 4	 Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts

Proposed Plan 3 Changes

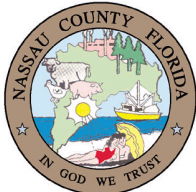
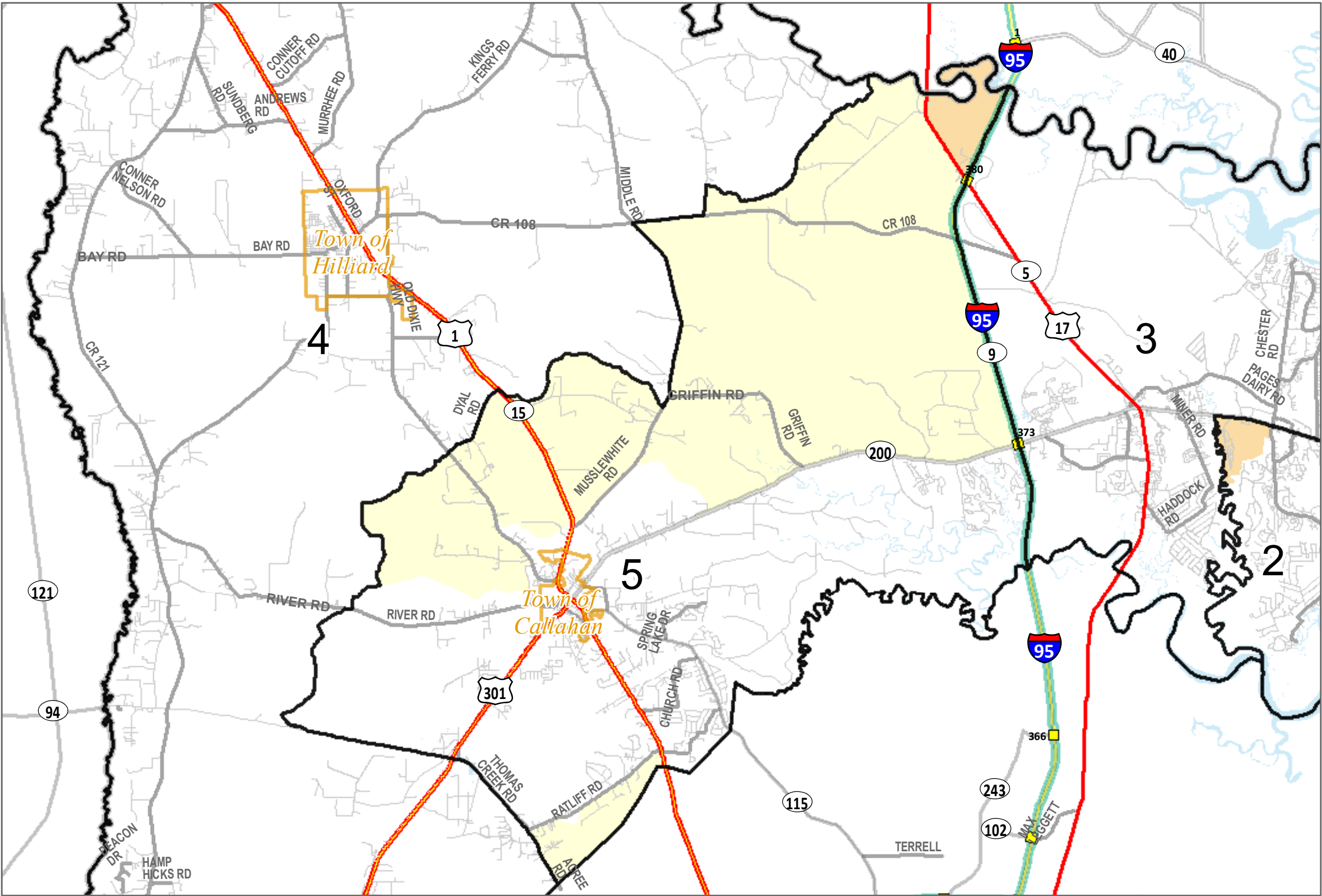
APPENDIX E
POTENTIAL
OPTION 3



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|--|--|---|
|  District 1 |  District 3 |  District 5 |
|  District 2 |  District 4 |  Current Districts |

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 3 Changes

APPENDIX E POTENTIAL OPTION 3



District 1
District 2



District 3
District 4



District 5



Current Districts

Nassau County Commission Districts
Proposed Plan 3 Changes



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1500 Mahan Drive
Suite 1500
Tallahassee, FL 32308
850-681-3717
